FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 220 14 November 1986

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Sychev Discusses CEMA Plans, Cooperation AA 1
[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 10 Nov]
Briefs: Grain Cultivation Protocol AA 2

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

CSSR Delegate Addresses CSCE Follow-Up Session BB 1
[CTK]

ALBANIA

Hoxha Book Describes Security Services B 1
[Shahu in BASHKIMI 25 Oct]

BULGARIA

Todorov-led Delegation Visits Sweden C 1
Departs Sofia C 1
Meets Foreign Minister C 1
Meets With Carlsson C 1
Balev Meets With Spanish Party Leaders C 2
Stoyanov Meets With Spain's Barrionuevo C 2
Antonov Receives USSR Oil Industry Minister C 3
Economic Relationship With USSR Reviewed C 3
Bucharest CEMA Session Results Assessed C 4
Ganev Interviewed on Foreign Policy Issues C 5
[MAGYAR JIRLAP 24 Oct]
Dzhurov Speaks at Monument Dedication C 7
[NARODNA ARMIYA 24 Oct]
Briefs: Yordanov Meets Norwegian Academician C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Daily Reviews Results of Bucharest CEMA Meeting D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 10 Nov]
PRC Trade Unionists Agree on Cooperation D 3
CPCZ Delegation Departs for Vientiane 10 Nov D 3
Strougal Receives Romanian Delegation 13 Nov D 4
Haman Receives Bulgarian CP Delegation D 4
Havlin Receives Party Seminar Participants D 4
Hajn Meets With Syrian Party Delegation D 4
Beno Discusses Importance of Cadre Work D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 6 Nov]
Briefs: Czech Field Work Progress; Drug Addiction D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Reacts to 'Unjustified' Kohl Speech E 1
Politburo, Council of Ministers View CEMA Meeting E 3
Defense Committee Addressed on Stockholm Results E 4
Honecker Sends Condolences on Devnya Accident E 4
Stoph Receives Finnish Foreign Trade Minister E 5
Briefs: Beijing Rector Visits; Cuban Official in Berlin; Romanian Cultural Cooperation E 5

HUNGARY

Government Spokesman Discusses CEMA, Trade Issues F 1
CEMA Session Results Viewed F 3
Economist Interviewed on Economic Reform [NEPSZABADSAG 7 Nov] F 4
Official Discusses Nuclear Power Program [MAGYAR HIRLAP 31 Oct] F 5
Sarlos, Berecz Receive U.S. Congressman F 6
Aczel Returns From South American Visit F 6
MSZMP Delegation Returns to Budapest F 7
Mongolian Deputy Prime Minister Arrives F 7
Lazar Receives New Algerian, Colombian Envoys F 7
Editorials on 1956 Government Crisis [NEPSZABADSAG 4 Nov] F 8
Further Articles F 10
Briefs: Parliamentary Delegation to Portugal; Egyptian Envoy's Credentials; Investment Accord With France F 11

POLAND

Orzechowski Plans Japan Visit 19-23 Nov [Tokyo KYODO] G 1
World Bank Mission Ends Economic Enquiry G 1
USSR Provides Aid To Construct Plastics Factory G 1
UN Envoy Advocates Sanctions on South Africa G 2
Orzechowski Views Sanctions, Amnesty, Pluralism [Vienna KURIER 13 Nov] G 3
Sejm Defense Committee Approves Plan G 4
Jaruzelski Chairs Session G 4
Mokrzyszczak Chairs PZPR Audit Commission Debate G 5
Rakowski Discusses Political Reconstruction [Rome LA REPUBBLICA 9-10 Nov] G 5
Catholic Weekly Criticized for Editorial [Doktor in TRYBUNA LUDU 29 Oct] G 6

ROMANIA

RCP CC Sends Message to Lao Party Congress H 1
Pacoste, Others Receive Australian Delegation H 2
Economic Session Concludes H 2
Niculescu Holds Economic Talks With SFRY Official H 2
Ceausescu Meets With Greek Ambassador H 3
RCP's Enache Meets PRC Minister Ai Zhisheng H 3
Commentary Urges Arms, Troops Reduction H 3

Daily Reviews Results of 42d CEMA Session H 5
[Campeanu in SCINTEIA 7 Nov]
New Orthodox Church Patriarch Elected H 7
Four Men Arrested for Synagogue Fire H 8
[Vienna ORF]

YUGOSLAVIA

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Pays Visit I 1
Talks With Mikulic I 1
Meets Dizdarevic I 1
Soviet-U.S. Relations 'Not Without Hope' I 2
[Sundic]
Hasani Chairs National Defense Council Meeting I 3
Research Under Way on 'All-People's Defense' I 3
Federal Budget Outlined at News Conference I 4
Serbian LC Presidium Views Underdeveloped Areas I 5
Novi Sad Committee Reacts to 'Shameful' Statement I 5
Writers Again Fail To Elect Bulatovic I 6
[Roganovic in BORBA 4 Nov]
Serbian Writers React I 7
Six Kosovans Arrested for Albanian Nationalism I 7
Report Cites Pressures on Serbs, Montenegrins I 7
[Babic in POLITIKA 18 Oct]
Briefs: New Ambassador to Thailand; Delegation I 8
Ends Peru Visit

SYCHEV DISCUSSES CEMA PLANS, COOPERATION

AU131328 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 10 Nov 86 p 6

["Statement" by "CEMA Secretary" Vyacheslav Sychev "For the daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT": "Common Striving for More Active Cooperation"]

[Text] The life of the socialist community in the last 2 and 1/2 years was filled with important events, the most significant of which are the economic summit conference and the congresses held by the fraternal communist and workers parties which determined long-term strategic tasks for the socialist community's accelerated socioeconomic development.

The socialist community member-countries entered a qualitatively new stage in the accomplishment of large-scale tasks for the development of their national economies and for mutual cooperation in socialist economic integration. The intensification of social production on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress is laid down on the basis of a coordinated trend of development. The congresses of the fraternal communist and workers parties confirmed the common striving toward an increasingly active cooperation and socialist economic integration. The adoption of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress for the Period Up to 2000 is an event of exceptionally great importance.

The comprehensive program devotes particular attention to the implementation of the economic summit meeting. During the period between the 40th and 42d CEMA session, the CEMA community member-countries achieved remarkable successes in the accomplishment of their socioeconomic tasks and made a considerable step forward in overcoming the trends of reduced economic growth rates.

The main tasks which are facing the CEMA member-countries are the decisive transition of the national economies of the member-countries to the path of intensification, accelerated rates of economic development, perfection of the production structure and the improvement of its technical standards, intensification of the technical-economic involnerability of the member-countries, and drastic improvement of their production quality.

The coordination of national economic plans contributes to the mobilization of the member-countries' potential and to the expansion of their mutual cooperation in the accomplishment of this task. For the 1986-1990 period, this coordination is mainly characterized by the fact that the trends of coordinated policy have been specified. This policy is aimed at an improvement in the quality of goods, in technical standards, and in the competitive quality of the mutually delivered production.

The basic factor in the economic strategy of CEMA is the accelerated introduction of scientific-technical progress. The successful implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) CEMA session plays an important role in this respect. We can point out with satisfaction that the document has already been "translated" almost in full into the language of specific agreements and treaties. Specialization and production sharing in the branches which are of decisive importance for the development of technical progress, and in the machine-building sector in particular, are developing at accelerated rates. Cooperation in this field is becoming the main trend of integration at the present stage of development, and has also become a catalyst in increasing mutual commodities turnover.

In accordance with the decisions adopted at the economic summit, great attention is devoted to joint enterprises for the accelerated development of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia in the process of the coordination of national economic plans for the current 5-year plan period. The fraternal countries will assist the aforementioned states in their industrialization and in the establishment of their export potential, according to the natural and economic conditions existing in those countries.

The intensification of integrated cooperation among CEMA member-countries is linked to a basic reorganization in the mechanism of their mutual cooperation. This is why we must devote particular attention to the questions of prompt transition to specialization and scientific-production cooperation. Progressive forms of cooperation -- such as specialization with particular branches, direct links among economic organizations, the establishment of joint trusts, enterprises, planning and design and technological bureaus -- are increasingly applied. All this accords fully with the spirit of the economic summit.

The 42d session once more demonstrated the principle-based trend followed by the socialist community member-countries and aimed at the comprehensive intensification of their economic and scientific-technical relations with the developing states. CEMA cooperation agreements with Angola, Ethiopia, and PDRY were approved at the session.

BRIEFS

GRAIN CULTIVATION PROTOCOL -- The meeting of the representatives of CEMA countries in grain cultivation ended in Kromeriz today with signing a protocol on further proceeding and plan coordination. The experts discussed methods for attaining high crop yields. They also discussed how to make use of automated control for technological processes. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 31 Oct 86 LD]

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE FOLLOW-UP SESSION

LD132130 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna Nov 13 (CTK correspondent) -- The principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the final document from the follow-up meeting in Madrid are an inseparable part of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, Milan Kadnar of Czechoslovakia said at the Vienna follow-up meeting today.

He noted that the Czechoslovak Government had adopted an almost 100-point resolution on the implementation of the two documents.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation expressed the conviction that the Vienna meeting would reach agreement that the Stockholm Conference discuss in its next phase not only measures to build confidence and security, but also disarmament. He pointed out that Czechoslovakia was prepared to hold businesslike and constructive talks on this important issue.

Speaking about the second part of the Final Act -- cooperation in economy, science and technology and in environmental protection -- Milan Kadnar said Czechoslovakia was concerned that some countries hampered economic cooperation by various embargoes and discrimination at variance with the Final Act, and this violated the basic norms of international agreements.

Reiterating Czechoslovakia's proposal to hold an economic forum in Prague as a constructive contribution to the fulfilment of the Final Act, he said this was a joint new impulse of the socialist countries to the development of East-West economic relations, in order to avert further economic division of Europe, disruption of economic structures and thus also political relations, including the humanitarian sphere.

Milan Kadnar gave examples documenting Czechoslovakia's observance of the Final Act in the humanitarian sphere, cultural exchanges, information and contacts between people. He said that more Western authors were published, films presented and television programs shown in Czechoslovakia than vice versa.

In 1985, 18 million foreigners visited Czechoslovakia, 600,000 of them West Germans and more than 250,000 Austrians. About ten million Czechoslovaks travelled abroad, 1.3 million of them to non-socialist countries. He also gave facts and figures on the activities of the country's eighteen religious communities and said that 7,000 journalists from non-socialist countries came to Czechoslovakia annually.

In conclusion Milan Kadnar recommended that the Vienna follow-up meeting focus on cooperation to bring positive results in the interest of all European and other nations.

HOXHA BOOK DESCRIBES SECURITY SERVICES

AU1101038 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 25 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Hysen Shahu, deputy minister for internal affairs: "'Always Vigilant' -- Studying Comrade Enver Hoxha's Book, 'Always Vigilant'"]

[Excerpts] Such is the title of the book containing the writings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the organs of internal affairs, which was published on the threshold of his 78th birthday.

The book describes the harsh and dramatic political, ideological, and organizational struggle that the party, our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and Comrade Enver Hoxha waged against the hostile internal and external activity of imperialists, revisionists, and their tools inside the country.

A series of documents and materials published in this book once again witnesses to the close, continuous care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for the organs of internal affairs. The book clearly explains the need, at the very outset of the War of National Liberation, for their creation, and describes their general character and work. Their manner of organization and their basic tasks were defined at the very first national conference of the Albanian Communist Party on 20 March 1943, when the foundations for the creation of the internal affairs organs were laid. Since those turbulent years, measures have been taken to constantly strengthen and develop these organs.

All the material in this book is imbued with the basic idea that the party with its teachings and instructions plays a decisive role in these organs, and that the party leads, directs, and controls all their activity. Speaking about this problem at the meeting of main cadres of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 4 March 1955, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed, "Comrades, you know how important the decisions of the Central Committee are. We cannot say that one reading is sufficient to master them. These decisions must guide you in your work every day and every hour. All your work must rely upon the directives of the Central Committee." Communists, cadres, and working people always fought -- all mobilized, inspired, and led by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha against the struggle and efforts of enemies of the party and the people, from Koci Xoxe to Mehmet Shehu and Kadri Hazbiu and their bands. They were never divided from the party and its commandant, but were always conscientious in the duties entrusted to them, and fought and scattered all diversionist bands, agents, and criminals. Dozens of Communists and cadres heroically gave their lives for the defense of the fatherland and for the victories that have been gained. [passage omitted]

The struggle of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha against the hostile activity of Yugoslav and Soviet revisionists occupies an important place in this book. The ambitions and efforts of Yugoslav and Soviet revisionists and so forth against the party and our socialist fatherland are unmasked, delivered a blow, and shattered by arguments and facts, and the criminal, conspiratorial, and divisive efforts of their agents in our country are closely followed. A series of documents, speeches, and discussions throws brilliant light on this work, defines duties in meeting its demands, anticipates situations, and offers solutions to every problem. In its Marxist-Leninist principles, its wisdom and cool-headedness, the book is a brilliant example of the work of a great leader, as was Comrade Enver Hoxha. [passage omitted]

TODOROV-LED DELEGATION VISITS SWEDEN

Departs Sofia

AU1101458 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] On 10 November a Bulgarian parliamentarian delegation led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, departed for Sweden, where it will pay a visit at the invitation of Ingemund Bengtsson, chairman of the Riksdag, the Swedish parliament.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Meets Foreign Minister

AU1112025 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 11 Nov 86

["Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation to Sweden" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 11 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, which is currently on a visit to Sweden at the invitation of Mr Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of the Riksdag, had a visit with the latter today. The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction with the good state of relations between the two countries and exchanged views on parliamentary matters.

During its meeting with representatives of the parliamentary groups of all parties represented in the Swedish parliament, the Bulgarian delegation was briefed on certain basic elements of Sweden's home and foreign policy. Mr Stanko Todorov spoke about Bulgaria's development and the policies of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Today the delegation was received by Mr Sten Andersson, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden. The participants in the talks expressed satisfaction with the successful completion of the Stockholm conference and willingness to work together for a successful outcome of the Vienna conference. They exchanged views on the results of the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik. The Swedish foreign minister noted that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev had represented the more active party and had advanced proposals which had not been expected by the Amerians. Mr Andersson showed interest in the idea to turn the Balkans into a nuclear weapon-free zone. Mr Stanko Todorov explained Bulgaria's position on this topic in great detail.

The participants in the meeting assessed positively the development of the bilateral relations. Mr Stanko Todorov stressed the need to develop more intensively the bilateral economic and techno-scientific relations.

Meets With Carlsson

AU1312001 Sofia BTA in English 1911 GMT 13 Nov 86

["The Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation's Visit To Sweden" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Stockholm, November 13 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation is continuing its visit to Sweden. Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly and head of the delegation, was received by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson.

The two politicians assessed highly the relations between the two countries. Mr Stanko Todorov briefed his host on the development of the Bulgarian economy and outlined the possibilities for the establishment of joint enterprises by Bulgarian and Swedish firms. The Swedish prime minister noted the great role played by his country's trade with the socialist countries.

Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Ingvar Carlsson exchanged views on certain international issues. They voiced the hope that efforts will be continued to strengthen peace and ban nuclear weapons after the Reykjavik summit. In reply to a question by Mr Carlsson, Mr Todorov spoke about the efforts to turn the Balkans into a nuclear weapons-free zone. On his part the Swedish prime minister briefed Mr Todorov on the development of the idea to establish a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. He stressed the need to increase the number and area of the nuclear weapons-free zones.

The two countries' representatives commended the results of the Stockholm conference and expressed their willingness to work for the successful completion of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the countries that took part in the Helsinki conference.

BALEV MEETS WITH SPANISH PARTY LEADERS

AU140845 Sofia BTA in English 2043 GMT 13 Nov 86

["Political Contacts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Madrid, November 13 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, who is currently on a brief visit to Spain, had a meeting today with Mr Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere. The two politicians briefed each other on the work of their parties. They discussed certain matters related to the international situation and the world communist and working class movement.

Mr Iglesias and Mr Balev paid special attention to the unity of action of the leftist and democratic forces in Europe and in the world in the struggle against the nuclear threat, for social progress, and peace.

The two politicians voiced their parties' support for the all-encompassing Soviet peace proposals put forward by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik.

It was agreed that the friendly contacts between the two parties must be developed further in the name of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Spanish peoples.

Mr Milko Balev had a meeting today with Mr Enrique Mujica, member of the Federal Executive Commission and secretary of the ruling Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol. The talks centered on the joint willingness to further broaden the relations between the two parties.

STOYANOV MEETS WITH SPAIN'S BARRIONUEVO

AU131818 Sofia BTA in English 1729 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Madrid, November 13 (BTA corr.) -- Mr. Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs of Bulgaria, who is on briet unofficial visit to Spain, had a meeting with Mr. Jose Barrionuevo, minister of internal affairs of Spain. They discussed questions of mutual interest.

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR OIL INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU132050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Vladimir Chirskov, minister of construction of oil and gas industry enterprises of the Soviet Union. A conversation was held concerning Bulgaria's participation in the construction of the Progress gas pipeline and the installations connected with it, as well as on other important questions relating to the production and scientific-technical integration of the two countries.

ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP WITH USSR REVIEWED

AU101308 Sofia BTA in English 1249 GMT 10 Nov 86

["Bulgaria-USSR: New Stage in the Development of the Economic Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 10 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are among the pioneers in the construction of a new type of economic relations between the countries of the socialist community. These new lines do by no means constitute a withdrawal from centralized management of the foreign economic activities but rather enrich the latter with new organizational forms. 19 years have passed since the signing of the first agreement for the delivery of Soviet whole plant to Bulgaria. There are now 200 enterprises in this country built with the assistance of the USSR. These enterprises make up half of Bulgaria's fixed assets and are the backbone of our national economy.

The eighth five-year period (1981-1985) was remarkable with the rapid increase of the trade between the two countries which amounted to 41.2 thousand million rubles, a figure twice bigger than the one for the preceding five-year period. The two countries' trade exchange is expected to grow by a further 50 per cent during the ninth five-year period.

Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are now working together on nearly 400 techno-scientific problems, 100 of which are fundamental studies and 300 are of an applied nature.

Bulgaria is a small country and attaches great importance to the development of such equal and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The two countries have rich experience in the development of the direct relations. An example in this respect is the intergovernmental agreement of 1982 for direct industrial cooperation between mechanical engineering enterprises from the two countries and more concretely between "Yuzhuralmash" (USSR) and the heavy mechanical engineering combine works in the town of Radomir (Bulgaria), the "M.V. Frunze" corporation (USSR) and the heavy mechanical engineering combine in the city of Kasanlak (Bulgaria), and between "Volgotsemmash" (USSR) and heavy mechanical engineering combine in the city of Ruse (Bulgaria).

Last year Bulgaro-Soviet scientific and production associations were also established in the sphere of mechanical engineering. They are two: The first, founded on the basis of the state economic enterprise "Metal Working Machines Works" in Sofia and the Ivanovo Mechanical Engineering Production Association (USSR), will produce 2.7 thousand working centres (15 types) during the 1986-1990 period; and the second (Scientific-Production Combined Robot Works "Beroe" - Bulgaria and the Moscow Mechanical Engineering Corporation "Krasnyi Proletariy") will produce [automatic numerically controlled] machines, 5 thousand flexible production modules and over 28 thousand robots and manipulators for the same period.

It is key to

At present, joint Bulgaro-soviet production of electronic systems for the automotive industry is organized in Bulgaria. The initial plans envisage the production of 13 types of components for 'Lada' cars and all engines - electronic systems for diesel-powered vehicles will be added to the production lists.

BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION RESULTS analysed

Multiple Data RTA in Sofia 2nd Dec 82 p 5 BUL

[Text] Today, however, as [illegible] the 36th CMEA session held in Bucharest marked a new step on the road of economic and technical-scientific cooperation among the states of the socialist community, Prof. Ivan Ivanovski, director of the Institute for Economic Relations and Socialist Integration with the Presidium of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, writes in an article published in NARODNA MLADEZH. He stresses that the decisions adopted at the latest session are topical to the further deepening of international socialist division of labor and to the integrational processes, to the accelerated proceeding to intensive development of the national economies and to the raising of the rate of economic growth and social progress. It is stressed the fact that at the session there were significant achievements of the countries of the CMEA in spite of the complicated international situation. The author points to the increased [word indistinct] trade in the construction of large-scale [projects] such as building of the gas pipeline from Urengoy to the Western soviet border as initiative of the beginning of the integrational processes, the multilateral agreements which have been concluded lead to the broadening of specialization and joint production.

The article reveals that today prominence is being given to the branches bearing technical-scientific progress as well as to the development of the five priority trends outlined in the CMEA comprehensive programme - electronics and microprocessor equipment, nuclear power engineering, flexible computer-aided production systems and robots, the accelerated development of nuclear power engineering, and the development and perfection of new materials and progressive technologies for their processing and biotechnologies. The aim is to advance to the front ranks of world technical-scientific progress and [illegible] structure.

[illegible] is given prominence to the measures which the CMEA countries are undertaking for providing themselves with raw materials and energy sources and to their plans to reduce the consumption of energy and materials in production. It stresses that in future the CMEA will have a freer hand in supplying the other CMEA countries with raw materials.

The raw material and energy problem is acute throughout the world. One of the advantages of the socialist community is that it is succeeding in solving these problems systematically and timely on a long-term and far-reaching basis, the author points out. In support of this assertion [illegible] figures concrete data of the realization of the economic plans of the CMEA countries in the past five years. All this gives rise to the problems of the [illegible] reliability of the energy supply, stable and [illegible] of the economic efficiency of nuclear power, of the protection of the environment, etc. The article stresses that the CMEA member-states have [illegible] to the specialization and joint production in the engineering of nuclear power stations at a high technical and technological level. New generations of reactors meeting high up-to-date requirements are being developed. What is more, special attention is being paid to the training of highly qualified cadres for nuclear power engineering. In this connection Prof. Ivanovski points out that the implementation of this programme will help Bulgaria improve its energy balance [illegible]. Today it generates more than 5,000 kWh of electricity per capita of the population, which is above the average level of the CMEA and the EEC member countries.

GANEV INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

AU060930 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Oct 86 p 10

[Interview with Ivan Ganev, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, by Gyorgy V. Nonn in Sofia: "Discussing Bulgaria's Foreign Relations -- We Are Not Dramatizing" -- date not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction published in boldface; passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Recently, Ivan Ganev, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, received journalists of socialist countries in Sofia. The main topic of the discussion was the development of relations between Bulgaria and its neighbors and the political situation on the Balkan Peninsula, which has often been described in our century as being a powder keg.

[Ganev] If we are talking here about the present situation, we must consider the analysis of our premier, which was heard at the 13th BCP Congress. The situation in the Balkans is relatively calm. It is not like at the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties, when the period was "active" due to the undermining work of the United States. The destabilizing tactics of imperialist powers are to exploit chauvinist ambitions in the region and the historical past, which is not at all free from problems. In our judgement, Bulgaria's relationship with its neighbors is progressing in spite of this difficult situation. We are facing this question realistically and on the basis of mutual advantages. What we are looking for is the ties linking us with the countries in the Balkan region and not the historical conflicts or the domestic difficulties of others. Putting it differently, I would say, we do not sweep before others' doors.

[Nonn] What does this mean in practice? Bulgaria is surrounded by states following rather different political lines.

[Ganev] We consider selective bilateral relations, in addition to regional cooperation, as being of a top priority. Our relations are closest with Romania, as a state of the alliance, and those relations are based on the principles of Lenin. President Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov meet each other regularly. We have significant projects under construction on our borders. We regard our relationship with another socialist country, Yugoslavia, as positive, and this is promoted by the dialogue between our Communist parties. Our premiers have just recently met, and another high-ranking summit is expected. We have also made progress in the fields of cultural affairs and the economy. For instance, the fair in Dragoman was attended by 150,000 people, both Bulgarians and Yugoslavs. We organize similar mass gatherings in 11 other places. The foreign press often carries statements on disputes between Sofia and Belgrade, well, we are not arguing. History has had its say and we intend to develop friendship. /We are not dramatizing the conflicts/, certainly not those that refer to views on history.

This latter also refers to Albania, although it is not our neighbor. As regards, above all, our trade, one can see an improvement. We intend to double our trade in the present 5-year plan period.

Greece is a member of NATO, but our relations are well regulated. What is more, we recently signed a /cooperation agreement/ that, as far as we know, does not exist between countries with different social systems. We intend to achieve similar peace agreements with our other neighbors, too. Finally, I have come to mention Turkey, and I left it to the end because I cannot say that we have made progress concerning bilateral relations. Following the military takeover in Ankara, we have noticed a stalemate, but we do not dramatize this either.

While they are concerned with our domestic policy, we say that /nonexistent problems/ cannot be solved. In spite of all this, we consider our bilateral relations on a whole, as being positive. As far as our multilateral relations are concerned, I must stress that they /are not directed toward the isolation of any state in the Balkans/.

[Nonn] It is well-known that Bulgaria has, from the start, supported the idea of making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone. Where would the border lines of this zone run?

[Ganev] There are concrete concepts on this issue. For the time being, however, the task is to discover /the intentions/ of individual countries involved. Only then can we discuss the questions of borders, guarantees, and verification. Similarly, our joint proposal, which we made with Romania, on making the Balkans /a zone free of biological weapons/ is also under consideration. The foundations for this proposal could be that no such mass destruction weapons as yet exist in the region. But we also proposed other multilateral cooperation undertakings as well, such as in the field of /environmental protection/, which is a similarly acute problem of our time. As far as a /Balkan summit/ at the highest level is concerned, we must wait.

[Nonn] You have mentioned the manipulations of imperialists. What could be the reason for the West concentrating its attack on Bulgaria?

[Ganev] We do not see it this way. There have been propaganda wars against other socialist countries as well, and the aim of all is to undermine our social system. However, Bugaria is a thorn in the flesh for other reasons, too. I do not know why. We do have problems, but, on the whole, our progress is satisfactory. We have good relations with Moscow, and there are people who do not like this. Bulgaria is a small country, and /many people do not even know where it is/. Anything can be said about it, for instance, that Bulgarian trucks transported weapons for terrorists to Paris instead of chickens. This was invented as an afterthought, just like the other claims, since that had the opportunity to examine the trucks. Or let us take a look at the other rumors regarding Turks having been shot dead. Some Western papers have even provided /the names of the victims/. Well, these "dead" are alive. One of them was just recently seen on television. They were also introduced to foreign journalists. This year alone, 218 American journalists came to see us about this matter. They were looking for violence. A few days ago Turkish journalists came to Bulgaria, but they have found nothing like it.

[Nonn] You said that a possible cooperation on the Balkan Peninsula would have a positive influence on the entire Mediterranean region. Are you working on some concrete steps to solve the Middle East crisis? Are you planning to renew diplomatic relations with Israel?

[Ganev] We have had no official relationship with Israel since the 1967 aggression, and we are not planning to have one. Of course, we are striving to find humane solutions to problems involving individual cases, which mostly concern matters related to travel. For instance, the wife of Shamir was born in Sofia and she wanted to see her relatives living here. We created no obstacles to that. However, we refused entry to the journalists who wanted to accompany her and make a sensational case out of the whole visit. At the request of the Israeli side, our foreign ministers just recently met in New York during the UN General Assembly session. As could be expected, our views were greatly different concerning the international issues we discussed.

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT MONUMENT DEDICATION

AU301011 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech delivered by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, at the ceremony held to dedicate a monument to the heroes of the 1885 Bulgarian-Serbian war in Gurgulyat village, near the town of Slivnitsa, on 23 October]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear soldiers, and commanders, we are standing with deep respect in front of the newly built monument -- the pantheon for the victims of the 1885 Bulgarian-Serbian War. We are paying tribute to the heroic deeds of our ancestors, who sacrificed their lives in defending the reunification of Eastern Rumelia with the Principality of Bulgaria, who shed their blood in this war, and who, once more, with their blood sealed the will and right of the Bulgarian people to live in freedom in their independent state with the guarantee of territorial integrity. This will and resolve, this right of our people were achieved at the cost of 5 centuries of oppression, suffering, and sorrow.

The battles of this war, which was a just war for our people, lasted only 10 days. Only 3 days were sufficient to accomplish the Slivnitsa epic.

Within those 3 days the hills around us resounded with the echo of a terrifying battle, in which the young Bulgarian troops, deprived of experienced commanders, deprived of a sufficient number of officers, poorly armed and poorly equipped, and exhausted by sleepless nights of marches, under the command of courageous captains resolutely told the enemy:

"You will not advance even a step further. This is the limit of your insolent invasion."

On the 3d day of the battle, here in the surroundings of Gurgulyat, Captain Popov's detachment defeated the units of the Moravian division, secured the left flank of the Slivnitsa positions, and thus saved the capital in the long run.

From this very day and until the end of the war the Bulgarian Army advanced. On the 10th day the closing battle took place on the Pirot plain. Only the active interference of the Austro-Hungarian Empire saved the Royal Serbian Army from total defeat.

This was perhaps the shortest war in the 13 centuries-old history of Bulgaria, the war that produced the highest degree of patriotic emotions. Dimitur Blagoev wrote on this subject: "Everyone capable of carrying arms was eager to volunteer and join the struggle for the reunification and territorial integrity of our motherland."

Ivan Vazov, the people's poet, exclaimed: "Who was that military genius stepping out of the ire of the battle? Who was the victor? Who made the enthusiastic people cry: 'Hosanna!'"

"Who can that genius have been? Who? The Bulgarian soldier, of course. And who are the victors? The Bulgarian people, of course!"

Ivan Vasov concluded his poem: "I pay my reverence to these soldiers and to these people."

If Vasov was justified in those days in paying tribute to the Bulgarian people's heroic deeds, how much more are we, the descendants of those heroes, justified in doing so? [paragraph continues]

From the distance of the past we have the possibility to assess everything according to the laws of justice, to analyze the events in detail and, as a whole, comprehensively and objectively to evaluate everything and once more to say: "We bow our heads in reverence."

We are paying tribute to the soldiers, the veterans, and the volunteers, to all those who in 72 hours marched from the Turkish border to Slivnitsa and immediately joined the battle. The unanimous appeal "Forward, to Slivnitsa!" was not the result of an unusual talent, of superhuman foresight, of an unprecedented intellectual effort. It was just the appeal of common sense; it was a response to the cry of the heart, to that intoxicating patriotic exaltation that stimulates mankind to accomplish great deeds.

Those loyal and indomitable patriots were headed by unexperienced but ambitious, courageous, and enterprising young commanders, who were infinitely persevering. They were our heroic captains.

Unexpectedly promoted to high commanding positions, they acted with that firm resolve which considers that nothing has been accomplished as long as there is still something to do, with that kind of selfless devotion which only death can defeat.

The names of the worthiest among the young commanders who justifiably achieved immortality on the battlefield in this area, are carved in golden letters on the pantheon of heroes, which we are inaugurating today. I will not name them, but I will say: "Let us pay tribute to them, to the captains and majors who defeated the arrogant, royal colonels and generals!"

The great deeds of these heroes were forgotten for a long time. The bourgeois governments had their own worries and interests, which were "more important" than immortalizing those deeds. This motivated the great Bulgarian patriot, Colonel Boris Drangov, to deliver a speech in 1911 to the young cadets of the military school near Slivnitsa and to exclaim with sorrow: "Dear loved ones, who perished in the battle, who are beatific spirits today! Your glorious deeds, your glorious victories have neither been immortalized with numerous monuments... nor with simple crosses on your graves.... Even your sad place of burial was left unmarked... Sleep peacefully on these majestic hills, which are the only monuments to your glorious exploits! A day will come when the future generations will appreciate you, will collect your sacred ashes in a "pantheon of glory," and will pay tribute to you, following your example of selfless devotion and loyalty for their indomitable progress and irresistible striving toward a glorious future."

This day has come. The grateful descendants erected more than one monument to the heroes. The song "The Dead Are Transferred to Another Regiment!" is resounding more and more often:

"Bulgaria, for you they died,
"You were worthy of them,
"As they were of you, dear mother,
"It was your name on their lips,
"That they whispered when they died!"

This pantheon represents a worthy contribution to the immortalization of the heroes. It will remind the future generations of the Bulgarian soldier's heroism, of the Bulgarian people's indomitable will to live in freedom and of their readiness to sacrifice their lives whenever the destiny and the salvation of the motherland demand it.

Dear comrades, dear soldiers and commanders, the pantheon to dead heroes is inaugurated during a period of nationwide upsurge in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The results are more than encouraging in this respect. The annual plan on basic indexes is being fulfilled with success.

During the first 9 months of 1986, the production of our economy has considerably increased, labor productivity has also grown, incomes and workers' wages have increased. New technologies and goods have been introduced. The scientific-technical revolution has been accelerated. Generally speaking, the situation in our country fills us with optimism.

We cannot say the same about the international situation, however. It remains controversial, complicated, and full of tension. The ray of hope that was lit by the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference and by the agreements reached at this conference, was quickly extinguished at the meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. As you know, due to the fault of the American side, this meeting ended without success. The meeting and the days that followed it once more demonstrated that the U.S. imperialists do not wish to renounce their imperialist ambitions on earth, as well as in space. There can be doubt that they will continue to escalate their rearmament and will strive to disrupt the balance of forces to their advance, which would enable them to implement their devilish plans and to erase socialism from the face of the world.

Of course, these are vain illusions. There are forces in the world today capable of stopping the warmongers. These are, above all, the Warsaw Pact member-states and their Joint Armed Forces, the million of people who are struggling for peace.

Our people are marching in their ranks. They know what war is like and how to struggle for peace. The entire history of our country has taught them this, the thousands of monuments to the patriots who have perished in wars have taught them to struggle for peace, and this pantheon will teach them to do so as well.

I am convinced that the paths to this pantheon will never be abandoned, that there will always be fresh flowers laid at its walls -- spring flowers, such as snowdrops, in spring; poppies in summer; autumn flowers in the fall; and basil and holly in winter. I am convinced that grateful people will always come here to bow and pay their respect in silence, expressing their gratitude to the heroic deeds of those indomitable Bulgarians who in the stormy year of 1885 protected the freedom and integrity of their motherland. I am convinced that people will take a silent oath to be as firmly loyal as they were and, in case of necessity, to defend their socialist motherland against evil enemies!

Glory, eternal glory to those who perished for Bulgaria's freedom and future.

Let us pay tribute to their heroic deeds with all our reverence!

I inaugurate the pantheon devoted to our heroes.

BRIEFS

YORDANOV MEETS NORWEGIAN ACADEMICIAN -- Sofia, October 31 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters, headed by its president Sebastian Sen, is paying a visit to this country. The meetings it had in the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and at higher educational establishments discussed the possibilities for future scientific cooperation between the two countries. Today the Norwegian scientist was received by Mr. Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1911 GMT 31 Oct 86 AU]

DAILY REVIEWS RESULTS OF BUCHAREST CEMA MEETING

AU130830 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Entering a New Phase of Cooperation"]

[Text] Despite a complicated international political and economic situation, the CEMA member-states achieved significant successes in the past quinquennium. The national income created in the countries of the community increased 18 percent during the past 50-year period; industrial production achieved an equal increase; agricultural production increased 11 percent. The turnover of the mutual goods exchange has considerably grown, and the population's living standards have improved. The multilateral agreements in the priority sectors of the national economy have begun to be realized, and work has started on the joint construction of the gas pipeline from Yamburg to the USSR's western border. This list could go on.

As one man was joining social production in the European socialist countries, one man was losing his job in the capitalist countries of Western Europe. As one faimly was moving into a new apartment in our countries, somebody was losing his in the capitalist world.

These facts were quoted last week at the 42d CEMA session in Bucharest, which evaluated the way the conclusions of CEMA's economic summit conference in June 1984 were being put into practice; which appraised the ways to further raise the dynamics of economic development; and which weighed possibilities for making the fullest use of the advantages of the international division of labor and of consistently enhancing the intensification of production.

From this viewpoint, the session critically and frankly pointed out the reserves and weaknesses which undoubtedly exist, and which must be overcome so that the community can achieve the goals formulated by the economic summit conference.

Particular attention was devoted to the demand to raise the technical standards of mutually delivered products so that they would correspond, or stand close, to the top world specifications. The quality of certain delivered products is also unsatisfactory -- because quality is not merely a term describing durability, but also a term denoting modern features, an esthetic appearance, and the possibility of a broad use. The fulfillment of deliveries within contractual deadlines is also importat, because late or incomplete deliveries start a chain of disproportions in further production or in supplies to the market. Taking delivery of ordered goods must also be binding. The precise adherence to concluded contracts must become a categorical imperative for all involved parties.

Although the improvement of the mechanism of CEMA's activity was not directly included in the session's agenda, several statements in the discussion stressed that this topical issue must be gradually resolved, in order to achieve the needed reliability, promptness, and flexibility in the mutual collaboration of member-countries.

It will be necessary to make substantial changes in the export and import structures and to expand the export potential of every country -- above all in the production of most up-to-date technology. Likewise, one will have to pass from predominantly commercial relations directly to production collaboration, specialization, and cooperation. The international mechanism of cooperation must stimulate the development of direct relations of cooperation and the establisment of joint economic organizations. That is why the CEMA agencies should discuss the issues of improving the economic instruments of cooperation, including the pricing system, foreign-currency and financial relations, and legal forms of contracts.

One of the new forms of cooperation that can flexibly complement the loose ends in the coordination of national economy plans may be the direct relations between enterprises, associations, and scientific-research institutes of the CEMA member-states. This long-term form of collaboration was discussed at great length at the 42d session. CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and USSR Government Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov signed two agreements on the cooperation of Czechoslovak and Soviet organizations. The main thing will now be to make our enterprises and associations make use of the possibilities opened for them by the two agreements. We are also preparing similar agreements with other CEMA member-states.

The session also recommended that the community's member-states devote increased attention to the fulfillment of tasks of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Member-States Through the Year 2000; a certain delay has occurred in its realization. The Comprehensive Program is a document of basic strategic significance, and the solution of the tasks set in it is essential for the further consolidation of the international socialist economic integration, for its being able to keep in step with the world development, and for its technological invincibility.

Some new questions are cropping up regarding the fulfillment of the program. One must shape and improve the mechanism for guiding the program, which includes all stages of work and which firmly organizes the development of scientific-production cooperation. It is particularly the link between development and production that does not always function with sufficient flexibility and speed.

Why did the session discuss the need to look for and to introduce new forms of cooperation? It was because in most CEMA countries the possibilities for extensive economic growth have been exhausted, and one must substantially accelerate the intensification process in order to ensure socio-economic development. Such acceleration is also necessary because it is the only correct and reliable way to ensure the invincibility of the socialist countries and to create conditions for all-round scientific-technical progress in all branches. Imperialism is doing everything it can to make this path of the socialist countries as difficult as possible -- by setting up a loan blockade, customs barriers, and diverse embargoes. The external conditions for the community's economic development continue to be complicated, and the CEMA countries must primarily rely on their own strength.

Despite this, the CEMA member-states are prepared -- as the 42d CEMA session again stressed -- for extensive international cooperation in the name of peace, on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages, and in the spirit of the Final Act. The establishment of CEMA-EEC relations would be a certain indication of improvement in this direction.

The participants in the 42d CEMA session expressed the hope that the current Vienna meeting of the signatories of the Final Act will favorably influence the international atmosphere, because a confrontation between socialism and capitalism can be carried out solely in the form of peaceful coexistence. There is no other possibility for this, because a nuclear conflict would destroy mankind.

There is no doubt that the working meeting of top party and state representatives of the countries of the socialist community, which begins today in Moscow, will directly follow up the results of the Bucharest session.

As was stressed at the Bucharest session, the socialist system has entered a new phase of development. We are standing on its threshold. The countries of the socialist community are formulating for themselves complicated tasks in this new phase. Their solution will require an active, creative search and also enterprising deeds from all participating countries, to their common benefit.

PRC TRADE UNIONISTS AGREE ON COOPERATION

LD132046 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 13 (CTK) -- The current visit of a Chinese trade union delegation to Czechoslovakia and the visit of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions (URO) to China in July have built a solid basis of a new stage of business-like cooperation between the two trade union organizations.

This point was stressed today by URO Chairman Karel Hoffmann at a meeting with the delegation of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions led by its secretary Wang Shenxiang, which is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions (URO).

Wang Shenxiang appreciated the standard of living of the Czechoslovak people, their work effort and methods and forms of activity with which the Czechoslovak trade unions help implement the tasks of the socio-economic development of the society and secure the interests and needs of workers.

The delegation of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions, led by Secretary Wang Shenxiang, held today final talks with the delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Secretary Viliam Kozik.

Both sides voiced interest in strengthening friendly relations and cooperation between the two organizations as an important part of overall relations between Czechoslovakia and China, stating that the current visit of the Chinese delegation contributed to the exchange of views and experience.

They agreed on concrete forms of cooperation up to the year 1987, including the exchange of study delegations.

On behalf of the Chinese delegation, Wang Shenxiang highly appreciated the results of the socialist construction of Czechoslovakia, expressing great interest in experience, methods and forms of work of the Czechoslovak trade unions.

The Chinese trade unionists were interested mainly in coordination of work between economic, party and trade union bodies, and the development of working initiative, the system of remuneration and care of workers.

CPZC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VIENTIANE 10 NOV

LD101422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1416 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Frantisek Hanus, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Central Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee, departed for Vientiane today to attend the 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Radoslav Klein, deputy director of [the International Affairs Department of] the CPCZ Central Committee.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN DELEGATION 13 NOV

LD132039 Prague CTK in English 1906 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 13 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received today the visiting delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, led by its chairman Nicolae Giosan, and spoke about his government's implementation of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress.

He emphasized that such tasks as maintenance of external and internal economic balance, quicker scientific-technological development, restructuring of production and other steps to intensify the national economy cannot be fulfilled without the socialist countries' extensive and expedient cooperation and specialization in production.

Lubomir Strougal and Nicolae Giosan stressed the importance of direct contact between production enterprises and other efficient forms of cooperation to boost trade between Czechoslovakia and Romania and their national economy.

HAMAN RECEIVES BULGARIAN CP DLEGATION

LD140014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had talks in Prague today with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee headed by BCP Candidate Member Ivan Vinkov. The delegation is being informed in our country about experiences for party work in industry, in particular about the rationalization of consumption of all material and fuels and power resources.

HAVLIN RECEIVES PARTY SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS

LD132132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today heads of the foreign delegations who took part of the Advanced School of Politics of the party Central Committee in the seminar on the results of the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers parties of the socialist countries and their use in pedagogic and scientific activity of party schools and academies. During the meeting, he briefed the participants on the main directions of the CSSR's economic and social development up to the year 1990 and prospects up to 2000. He stressed, at the same time, the responsibility of the scienfic-research base for the implementation of party policy.

The meeting praised the present cooperation of party schools and academies and stressed the need to further deepen this cooperation.

HAJN MEETS WITH SYRIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD131821 Prague CTK in English 1612 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 13 (CTK) -- Chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Communist Party of Czecholovakia Jaroslav Hajn received here today a delegation of the Commission of Party Control and Inspection of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, headed by its chairman Ghassan Abu Tok [name as received].

He informed the guests how the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party are being fulfilled and acquainted them with the tasks and work of the Party Central Control and Audit Commission.

Syrian Charge d'Affaires Rashid al-Rashidi was also present.

BENO DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF CADRE WORK

AU121156 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the "Strategic Line -- Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development" column: "Combining the Maturity of Seasoned Officials With the Zeal and Energy of the Young" -- passages between slantlines are published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /The line of accelerating society's development worked out by the 17th party congress confronts the party as a whole, all its agencies, and all leading officials in individual sectors with exceptionally high and exacting tasks. The main objective on which the party currently concentrates all its efforts is to make sure that each link of management and each labor collective achieves the best possible results in implementing the congress line./ [passage omitted]

Experience confirms that /the success as well as the weak points in our work are always connected with the quality of cadre work, with the degree of creativity, responsibility, and energy with which cadres approach the implementation of the party's policy, with the resolve with which they wage a struggle for the meeting of national needs./ The sixties furnished telling evidence of the grave consequences of deviations from the Leninist principles of cadre work. One of the basic lessons, a lesson whose observance is a reliable foundation for embarking upon the construction of advanced socialism, was the renewal of Marxist-Leninist principles in the party's activity and in its cadre policy in particular. That is why in the entire preceding period the party regarded concern for cadre work as an expression of great responsibility and concern for the development of our society. [passage omitted]

Party agencies and organizations are now faced with the demand to assess how the conclusions of the congress are being fulfilled and what experience has been obtained in the struggle to implement the programmatic line of the congress, which has postulated the cadre issue as the main instrument for implementing this line. They are faced with the demand to assess with all due exactingness how cadres are acquitting themselves under the new conditions. The efforts exerted to fulfill this year's plan and preparations for next year, the comprehensive evaluation of cadres now underway, and the preparation of annual members meetings of CPCZ primary organizations should all provide a major inspiration for this assessment.

The look at the current state of cadre work must be therefore honest, objective, and comprehensive, and it must reflect the actual results of society's development. However, at the same time, it must not ignore the lax embarkation upon the implementation of the congress line in many sectors. [passage omitted]

The dynamism of social life relentlessly requires that we overcome more resolutely, in the activity of a number of cadres, approaches and ways of thinking that only slowly and ardously adapt themselves to new requirements. In many cases it is a question of a profound failure to comprehend the urgency of the strategy of acceleration and of the ways of comprehensively developing its crucial factors. [paragraph continues]

Connected with this is the requirement for conscious discipline. We must uproot bureaucratism as an expression of disrespect for the people and their concerns and needs, but also nonadherence to principles, inconsistency, superficiality, formalism, and the practice of invoking so-called objective causes and the shortcomings of others as soon as some grave problem is discussed, instead of dealing competently with the problem at the appropriate places with the officials in charge. How many cadres are still incapable of resolutely stepping across the threshold of local or personal interests and do not even consider whether these interests are consistent with the interests of party and society! That is why the requirement to set forth demanding tasks and to eliminate everything that stands in the way of further development applies also to the work with cadres. [passage omitted]

In the interest of implementing the strategy of acceleration, we must implement even more consistently the party line of continuously expanding the participation of the working people in administration and management and we must /elevate on a yet broader scale and more boldly, competent and talented working people and combine the maturity of seasoned officials with the zeal and energy of the young. /As was stressed at the 17th CPCZ Congress, posts of responsibility must be occupied by capable and competent people, Communists, persons without party affiliation, and members of other political parties.

In ensuring the demanding program of social and economic development, the reinforcement of the Communist Party's leading position assumes a continuously growing importance. That is why we are paying great attention to the quality and maturity of our own members base. [passage omitted]

However, in looking after the ideopolitical and professional growth of the party aktiv, we must proceed with even greater purposefulness, in a more organized fashion, more efficiently, and see to this growth, literally, day by day, for the party aktiv to be able to penetrate even deeper to the gist of problems, for its entire activity to be accompanied by a high sense of responsibility for the posting of national needs, and for party cadres to be distinguished from the others solely and exclusively by their exacting obligations and their exemplary fulfillment of these obligations. /We must never forget that the party does not exist for its own sake but that it is the most advanced detachment of the workers class that serves the needs and revolutionary interests of all working people. This important feature of adherence to party principles in cadre work must constitute the basic and permanent criterion for elevating cadres and for shaping their political profile and their high sense of awareness and responsibility for the implementation of party policy./

We must demand of all cadres that they tackle problems that have become ripe and set tasks in due course and consistently, that they manage to translate the party's current demands into the language of specific practical measures. [passage omitted]

If healthy principles are to become further consolidated in our life and if people are to work in a new way, it is essential that we assess the results that have been achieved candidly and critically and that we step up the struggle against complacency, ostentatiousness, and mediocrity. However, this does not mean that we should approach cadres more or less administratively, as is sometimes the case, solely on the basis of statistical data on plan fulfillment, without a profound political-economic analysis and without getting to know the underlying facts. It is also hard to accept good results of someone who is passive, does not show any interest, and prefers comfortable temporizing to actual decisionmaking.

Also, we must not tolerate any manifestations of subjectivism and benevolence in evaluating and placing cadres, manifestations that are at sharp variance with our

party's principles. Only a principled approach toward the selection, deployment, and evaluation of cadres, an approach that is based on a businesslike analysis of work results and on a political-economic analysis coupled with the recommendation of practical ways of solving problems, is in line with the interests of the party, the interests of the cadres' growth, and, ultimately, the interests of a successful fulfillment of set tasks. [passage omitted]

/An official who loses the ability to critically assess his own work, does not show enough combativeness in enforcing measures aimed at accelerating the economy's intensification, opts for the path of justifying "objective" causes, and leniently approaches shortcomings cannot live up to the mission expected of him by the party and society. In the final analysis, such an official depreciates the honest work and creative initiative of the people./

As was stressed at the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee, if there is no guarantee, it is necessary to proceed to cadre changes [sentence as published]. This process of healthy renewal, which is dictated by the needs of the time, is increasingly gaining ground in practical life, albeit with varying consistency.

The evaluation of managerial cadres in the economic and state spheres that is now underway is of exceptional importance for the successful implementation of the conclusions of the 17th party congress and of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Its results so far, and the experiences obtained in its course, can be assessed on the whole positively. However, the forms, methods, and approaches opted for in a number of organizations are inconsistent with the challenging tasks of the congress. Above all, superior agencies do not always know the cadres they supervise, their personal contribution to and share in the fulfillment of tasks, their concrete assets and weak points, or their shortcomings in managerial and educational activity. The evaluation also often gets bogged down in unnecessary paper work, in the copying and duplication of known or immaterial data, or it produces formalistic, nonfunctional personal descriptions. This bears out that the aims and intentions of the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on carrying out in 1985-86 a comprehensive evaluation [of nomenklatura cadres] have not been fully comprehended. It is to the detriment of the cause that the evaluation does not pursue everywhere the attainment of a desireable turnabout in the way managerial cadres think and act. What is also wanting at times is the creation of a favorable political atmosphere for a frank, comradely approach to the evaluation, an approach that would be motivated by the joint endeavor to resolve key problems on which hinges the desireable turnabout in the efficiency of labor and management.

The individual evaluation must also be used to raise the quality of entire management structures, for cadre and personnel work to be organically tied in with the improvement of the economic mechanism and of management and with the implementation of social policy targets. [passage omitted]

An important instrument available to party organizations in enforcing the principles of the party's economic policy is the right of control, which was expanded by the 17th party congress to include an additional 7,000 organizations. Favorable prerequisites were thereby established for enhancing work with cadres and the party's control activity. [passage omitted]

To raise their influence, /the 17th party congress broadened the right of party organizations to express their view on the appointment of cadres and expanded their rights to include the right to express their position on the recall of ranking personnel. This distinctly deepens democratism and collectivism in cadre work, the party's authority, and, last but not least, the participation of labor collectives in the solution of major problems at their places of work./ [passage omitted]

Everyday practice shows that the struggle against violations of socialist legality, socialist principles, and ethics in the life of our society must be waged in a highly principled way, at all levels, and with all social resources. Everywhere there is a party organization and responsible ranking personnel, and the responsibility of higher-level party, state, and economic agencies for the activity of the links which they administer is clearly defined. Why, then, have many negative phenomena been around for a long time and often in a very advanced form, and why are shortcomings that often form an unnecessary barrier to successful development not always consistently removed? Is it ignorance of the party's requirements, underestimation of the serious threat posed by antisocial conduct, or indifference, complacency, and the lack of courage to take up conflict-ridden problems? Everywhere it is necessary to give a sincere answer to these questions.

It is becoming apparent that the common denominator of negative phenomena is, for the most part, a lenient approach to that which is alien to the socialist society and the search for excuses for shortcomings in lieu of their principled exposure and removal, as stressed in the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Deepening the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline.

The task of party organizations and of all links of management is not to permit such conduct and to nip in the bud negative phenomena, regardless of the form which they take, the rank of their perpetrator, and the sector in which they occur. Everywhere party organizations must create an atmosphere that is irreconcilable to antisocial conduct; they must forestall its emergence by means of well-developed political, ideoeducational, organizational, and control activity; they must approach the implementation of the party's policy in a principled fashion; and they must demand of all ranking personnel that they act in keeping with the requirements on the conduct of party members and candidate members as enshrined in the party statutes. They must not permit anyone to soil the party's clean shield by his activities or behavior. The party, without reservation, parts ways with those who misuse the functions entrusted to them and who do not respect socialist ethics and legality, and these people must quit their posts. /More than 8,230 individuals who disparaged the honest name of a Communist and citizen of the socialist society have been expelled from the party in the past 5 years./

The successful fulfillment of the challenging political and economic tasks laid down by the 17th party congress requires a unity of words and deeds in the work with cadres, a high sense of responsibility for final results, and that the ranking personnel never lose sight of the political meaning of their activity. Communists must set an example in this respect, by their attitude toward social duties and by implementing party resolutions. And party agencies and organizations must consistently observe these requirements in the entire system of cadre work and see to the pure profile of a party member. There can be no letting up on this.

BRIEFS

CZECH FIELD WORK PROGRESS -- As of 27 October, in Czech regions sugar beets had been gathered from 76 percent of the area planted, corn grown for grain from 89.2 percent, and flax from 98 percent of the area sown. A total of 71.5 percent of the area planned had been plowed by that date. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Oct 86 p 1 AU]

DRUG ADDICTION -- About 50 drug addicts die in the CSSR annually. [Summary] [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 30 Oct 86 p 5 AU]

ADN REACTS TO 'UNJUSTIFIED' KOHL SPEECH

LD132340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1951 GMT 13 Nov 86

["Disaster, Disaster, Reflect on Things, Herr Kohl, Don't Wish Them Away" — ADN heading]

[Text] Bonn (ADN) [No date as received] — As can be seen in the FRG media, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a speech in Muenster, attacked the GDR in an unjustified fashion. Kohl's statements, like some other recent statements, have caused a certain public stir. One wonders which remarks come from which Kohl, especially as not all that long ago Kohl spoke in another, somewhat more welcome tone. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE now speaks of "usually sharp tones," and the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of "surprisingly sharp criticism." For some this is not surprising, because Kohl expresses his policy to suit requirements.

His spokesman Friedhelm Ost can't help him here either, because he often does not know what the federal chancellor has really said. This has led some newspapers to ask: where is the chancellor swinging to? In his Muenster speech he obviously swung to the wrong side. The same applies, for example, to the statements in which he wanted to brush aside the Jewish pogroms of the Nazis with the remark that he, after all, was one of those who were "born later." Even DIE WELT had to say in connection with his slanderous attacks on leading Soviet personalities that he obviously lacked the necessary qualifications for a federal chancellor. It always has its dangers when Kohl makes historical comparisons.

One thing is clear: The chancellor has a problematical relationship toward the GDR. For him, "seen from an essentially humane point of view, it is an inhumane system." Here it matters not at all to him how this impudent defamation of the first socialist state on German soil fits in with his assurance that he wants normal relations between the GDR and the FRG. Such inhumane facts as the millions of unemployed in the FRG, the more than 900,000 young people without work, hundreds of thousands of school-leavers without an apprenticeship, 1 million illiterates, and the new poverty which has meanwhile gripped millions are all obviously trifles for Kohl and have nothing to do with an inhumane system. The Herr federal chancellor deliberately ignores the facts, which in the interests of the people should be solved, when he assesses the system in the FRG, not to mention the necessity, as federal chancellor, not just to talk about peace, but actually to something for peace.

Obviously, Herr Kohl already feels himself to be the chancellor who will be victorious in the January 1987 election. After all, as he is being quoted here as saying, he has more votes than Hitler had. The question does not yet seem to be clarified as to who has more, especially if he is faced with an opposition which, having learned from the Hamburg election, really sinks its teeth in and confronts the thoughtless talk of the Federal Republic as the world's freest state with the hard facts, which his government of the Federal Republic, at least as far as the CDU is concerned, is obviously unable to solve. Because, finally, the mass unemployment, the lack of prospects for youth, and the uncertainty for young and old cannot be eliminated by yapping at the GDR; serious measures must be taken to get rid of these questions: halving arms expenditures, for example, to name just one topic.

It is obviously the essential political character of the federal chancellor himself which does not fit in with the scenery. That his Muenster speech was not one of those "blackouts" to which the head of the FRG government is increasingly prone, but well-considered intention, is proved by the WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE with its publication of the comment which Kohl added to the abuse of the GDR.

It was not, he maintained, "a relapse into the Cold War," but rather "a realistic examination of the reality in the middle of Germany". Herr Kohl has no idea of how full employment was achieved in the GDR, nor of how the broad possibilities for advancement for everyone's children, and for all young people, were achieved. Not to mention the education system and the health system and the humane prison system not to mention Kohl's complete disregard of the cultural exchange and the cultural achievements which have already impressed many visitors to the GDR, including several high-ranking figures from Kohl's government.

Kohl knows what he said in Muenster. He evidently once again said what he thinks. And he evidently also knew for what purpose he said it. For slander is part of his policy.

Kohl went on to state that the GDR's own state citizenship will never be respected by his government. Regardless of the old rule of bourgeois politics that you should never say "never," Herr Kohl is mistaken: The state citizenship of the GDR exists, and what is more, has done so already for over 37 years, quite independently of whether the head of the FRG Government recognizes it or not. The federal chancellor should have this explained to him by his legal experts. The GDR, as all the world knows, is one of two sovereign states, independent of one another, which came into being as a result of World War II and postwar development, on German soil. It has, like every other state, like the FRG too, its own state population and its own state citizenship. In the east as in the West, account is taken of this fact of international law in interstate relations just as in practical international politics.

Of course, neither does what has been achieved in the last 37 years in the GDR require the judgment of Herr Kohl. In place of th old, imperialist system of rule which was hostile to people, the GDR has set up a new social order. In contradistinction to the FRG, the GDR today is a socialist country in which the welfare and contentment of the people is the supreme law, in which social security reigns, and youth has clear prospects. The GDR is a country which, precisely because of its social-economic humanitarian character, works consistently and constructively so that those who are reasonable and realistic in the world may come together in order to work together for peace, security, disarmament and detente. Tribute is paid to this by the partners of the GDR and it is not overlooked by any politician who wishes to be taken seriously.

However, for Kohl it seems only to be a matter of confrontation. Thus at Muenster he also stated that his government has absolutely no intention of doing away with the Central Registry at Salzgitter, a product of the darkest times of the Cold War. There is more: he sought -- since he can anyway do nothing to change it -- "at least to wish away the wall in Berlin." He has evidently already grasped the fact that the GDR state frontier is stable and not to be changed. Yet the man at the head of the Federal Republic, who honored professional Silesians and showed solidarity with their drive toward the east [Drang nach Osten], would like at least to think away the frontier of socialism, because he wishes to think away the GDR, the state citizens of the GDR and their socialist state as well. This sort of understood utopian attitude of mind certainly has nothing in common with the "realistic contemplation of reality" postulated by Kohl himself.

Herr Kohl did admit in Muenster that his "visions" aroused no enthusiasm among his partners. There he is really right. People in the west as in the east know what is expedient for our common house of Europe. It does not require any additional political strains imposed by the two Germans states but joint efforts to remove tensions from the world. Anyone who acts contrary to this places himself in opposition to the peoples of our continent, to the citizens of the FRG itself, the great majority of whose want a sensible policy which makes possible good-neighborly coexistence in the nuclear space age.

It is significant that numerous bourgeois papers in the FRG express their amazement at the Muenster speech. The reports express disquiet that such attacks and abuse, which have been on the increase recently, can under no circumstances help the development of normal, peaceful relations between the FRG and the socialist states, not least with its neighboring state, the GDR. Is that the intention of the FRG Government? Is that the intention of Herr Kohl? What is it that counts in his policies -- the speeches and other expressions regarding sensible relations and cooperation in the interest of the people, or the attacks in the style of the most reactionary forces of his party? What is it that drives the chancellor to such two-facedness? Does he want to depart from the joint statement which he agreed with Erich Honecker on 12 March 1985, saying that the inviolability of the frontiers and the respecting of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their current frontiers are a fundamental condition for peace?

The necessary answer to this question requires reflection and not wishing things away.

POLITBURO, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEW CEMA MEETING

LD132359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 13 Nov 86

["Text of the Joint Statement of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers on the 42d CEMA meeting in Bucharest 3-5 November 1986" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have accepted the report on the 42d CEMA meeting and approved the work of the GDR delegation, led by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The decisions of the 42d CEMA meeting are aimed, taking as the starting point the results of the coordination of the plans for the period 1986-1990, at the purposeful further deepening of socialist economic integration. Great importance attaches here to the consistent implementation of the Integrat[illegible] Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries up to the Year 2000.

In connection with the program for the construction of nuclear power stations approved by the CEMA meeting, the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers stress the measures for increasing safety in the use of nuclear energy decided on at this meeting of the CEMA member-countries. The USSR's proposals for the creation of an international system for the safe development of nuclear energy and the steps taken by the IAEA are fully supported.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers regard the decisions of the 42d CEMA meeting as an expression of the firm determination of the fraternal parties to consolidate further the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states. The great importance of the strengthening of the economic power of the CEMA member countries for the consolidation of the positions of the socialist countries in the struggle for the preservation and permanent safeguarding of peace and for increasing the prosperity of the people is stressed.

The GDR will, in implementing the economic strategy decided by the 11th SED Congress, continue to mark its contribution to the overall strengthening of the economic and scientific-technical potential of socialism in close cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries.

The state and economic bodies of the GDR have been commissioned to take the necessary measures for implementing the decisions of the 42nd CEMA meeting, especially for the consistent realization of the integrated program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE ADDRESSED ON STOCKHOLM RESULTS

LD140034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN) -- The members of the National Defense Committee of the GDR People's Chamber informed themselves on the results of the Stockholm conference during a session today in Berlin. Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister, explained to the People's Chamber Committee the entire complex of agreed political and military measures which are directed at reducing the danger of a war in Europe and at strengthening security and mutual confidence. The Stockholm document, Herbert Krolikowski stressed, was the first East-West agreement in the political and military sphere since the signature of the SALT II treaty in the year 1979. This demonstrated that even under complicated international conditions, concrete progress is attainable to reduce military confrontation, if all sides display reason, realism and the appropriate political willingness.

The committee underlined the high status of confidence- and security-building mesures and their significance for the creation of a climate of good-neighborly relations between the states of Europe.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEVNYA ACCIDENT

AU070910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a state telegram to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, expressed his deep sympathy at the serious accident which occurred in Bulgaria's Devnya chemical combine in Varna district, in which 17 people lost their lives and another 19 were injured.

The telegram reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people, I express my deep sympathy to you on the occasion of the tragic accident at the Devnya chemical combine.

I ask you to assure the relatives of the victims of our sincere sympathy and to convey to the injured our best wishes for recovery.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee

Chairman of the GDR State Council

STOPH RECEIVES FINNISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD112301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph today received Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine. In the meeting, which took place in an open atmosphere, Willi Stoph noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and Finland have developed in many ways since the state visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Finland in 1984.

The lively political dialogue between both states has also given valuable impetus to the expansion of bilateral cooperation. Jermu Laine reiterated this statement and paid tribute to the high level of interstate relations between the two countries.

Dealing with the international situation, the interlocutors agreed that the prevention of militarization of space and the removal of confrontation are the most pressing tasks of the present. The GDR and Finland are therefore agreed in the effort to make an effective contribution to improving the international climate by deepening the fruitful cooperation.

BRIEFS

BEIJING RECTOR VISITS -- On 4 November Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for university and technical school affairs, received for a friendly talk Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the PRC Economic Commission and rector of the Beijing People's University. They expressed their satisfaction that the cooperation between the Karl Marx University and the Beijing University and the good relations between the GDR and the PRC in the university sector are developing successfully. The meeting was attended by Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

CUBAN OFFICIAL IN BERLIN -- On Tuesday [4 November] in Berlin Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received for a friendlay talk Jose R. Viera, first vice minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba. Both partners in the talk praised the high level of bilateral relations which are developing universally and continuously. In the exchange of views on international questions both sides stressed the necessity of putting questions of safeguarding peace and eliminating the danger of a nuclear war into the center of international relations. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION -- On 30 October in Berlin the consultations of the joint governmental commission for cultural cooperation between the GDR and the SR of Romania were concluded with a protocol providing recommendations and concrete measures to further develop cultural and scientific relations. The delegations were headed by Martin Meyer, GDR deputy minister of culture, and Tamara Dobrin, vice chairman of the Romanian Socialist Culture and Education Council. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 86 p 4 AU]

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES CEMA, TRADE ISSUES

LD071051 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The Council of Ministers held a session today. Government spokesman Bezso Banyasz gave a briefing afterwards.

[Begin recording] [Banyasz] The Council of Ministers heard and approved today the report on CEMA's 42d session.

[Unidentified journalist] I am from NEPSZABADSAG. The Soviet and Hungarian premiers signed an agreement following the conclusion of CEMA's 42d session on the establishment of joint enterprises. Could you giver further information on this?

[Banyasz] The present, 42d, CEMA session has devoted very great attention to speeding up its member-countries' development. As you are aware, the discussions which Mikhail Gorbachev conducted with Janos Kadar in the course of his visit to Budapest in June also placed great emphasis upon the further development of economic cooperation and the creation of new, more effective, forms of cooperation. The interstate agreement that has just been signed is a result of this. The direct links between production units and their economic cooperation on the basis of reciprocal interests are an effective means of expanding the international distribution of labor. In our cooperation with the CEMA countries, and especially with the Soviet Union, it is important that, in addition to direct goods exchange, various new forms also should evolve which serve joint development, production, and marketing. The recently signed agreements create the general conditions for enterprises to further develop their direct relations and for joint enterprises to be created. [end recording]

[Announcer] At the focal point of the Council of Ministers' session was the program of the next 5 years' development of Lake Balaton.

[Begin recording] [Banyasz] This program views the protection of the lake's water and environment as the most important task in the period up to 1990. It simultaneously sets out the continuation of those works which will help to make the lakeside more accessible to the wider public and help to expand areas suited to bathing. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Announcer] The spokesman also answered other questions put to him by the journalists.

[Begin recording] [journalist] In recent weeks and months there have been many more journalists in Hungary from the West than hitherto. How does the state secretary evaluate this increased interest?

[Banyasz] The data are extremely surprising. Some 200 journalists from 32 Western countries visited Hungary in the last 2 months, and of this number, approximately 100 journalists and 12 filming groups were in our country around 20 October. We knew very well the reason for this great interest, and we also were certain on the whole that the Western information organs would deal with the things they experienced in Hungary according to their own political philosophy and way of thinking. It is not necessary for us to agree with these assessments. The journalists were somewhat surprised by how openly we speak of things about which they had thought that we in Hungary do not speak on at all, and which, according to them, could not even be mentioned in Hungary.

In the analysis of the counterrevolution, of the events leading up to it, of its effect, we consistently took into account the fact that new generations have grown up in Hungary since 1956 which do not have direct knowledge of what happened then and how it happened. With regard to the interest of the foreign press, we endeavored to satisfy it as much as possible. They could also see that they were able to come and go in the country freely, that they could move about and meet the people they wanted to meet. What is more, even the possibility of interviews at the highest level was open to them. They could see for themselves our own problems, our joys, our troubles, our headaches, and the ordinary man's opinion on this or that issue. Of course, they searched after nonexistent events; and there were so many Western journalists and television companies here and there that they ended up photographing each other in sheer boredom.

[Journalist] Many people believe that the artisans and private traders' operational conditions are becoming more stringent. There was a thorough analysis of this in the paper FIGYELO recently. At the same time, as far as we know, the government continues to support the artisans and the private traders.

[Banyasz] The situation in practice is not quite identical to what is contained in the FIGYELO article. I beg FIGYELO's pardon for this remark, but I would say first and foremost that, leaving a few legal limitations aside, anyone can have a trade license in Hungary. The number of full-time small traders increased by over 20 per cent between 1980 and 1985, and there has been a greater than 80 percent increase in the number of people engaged in trade outside their main employment. The number of small traders, pensioners included, grew by nearly 40 percent in the same period. If all these artisans were not making a honest profit, then evidently the figures would not indicate such a development. As a result of the more favorable credit conditons in 1985, 3,700 artisans assumed over 302 million forints worth of credits from the OTP [National Savings Bank]. The custom regulations also became more favorable last year for the improvement of the technical and technological level of small trade, and there has been a considerable improvement in the value of small trade production as a result of all of this.

The article justifiably deals with the issue of tax morality. This tax morality is, naturally, open to further considerable improvement. The taxpayer points the finger at the authority and the authority points the finger at the taxpayer. The fact is that tax-assessment is a form known and used worldwide; at the same time its essential features are debated. We are seeking the best solutions. For example, self-taxation was introduced last year, which excludes assessment procedures. Of course, let me add, that those who are not concerned with the satisfaction of the population's requirements but rather with getting rich quickly, and who, in anticipation of the latter, manage their business irresponsibly, assess the demand incorrectly, invest their savings -- or the savings of others -- badly, will never realistically view the given conditions of small trade operation in Hungary.

[Journalist] There is a rumor that the buying and selling of all kinds of products originating in the West will cease in Hungary's small trade as of 1 January. Is this rumor true? Is the government planning such a measure and what is your reaction to this?

[Banyasz] I know of no such plans. The government, as I have emphasized, is not interested in repressing or restricting either artisan or small trade buisinesses that are honest. It is not planning such a thing. All those working for a better supply of goods for the population may also feel secure in the future. [end recording]

CEMA Session Results Viewed

LD090020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Discussion between station correspondent Andras Domany and editor Milhaly Galik]

[Text] [Galik] The work of the CEMA sessions has its own timetable. If I look at the form, at the first sitting the delegation leaders speak; these are usually the premiers of the member countries. This is followed by a debate, and then at the end comes the drafting of the communique, the closing documents. If I examine it from the point of view of content, then the work could be broken up into an assessment and a planning stage: assessment in that in the speeches made by the premiers and partly in the debate they talk about the implementation of resolutions from the previous session, the results of these, and problems which have arisen in cooperation; and planning in that the member countries set certain new tasks for themselves, and this is approved by the CEMA session. At this session have the ratios changed from the usual?

[Domany] At first sight it seemed not to have changed much, because those documents which the CEMA Secretariat published beforehand, and the briefing which they held on Monday morning at the scene of the talks showed that basically, making known the results, listing in detail the positive experiences of cooperation, and certain specialized agreements would dominate. When you read the text of the speeches, and above all those of Ryzhkov and Gyorgy Lazar, Soviet and Hungarian premiers, then, however, it became clear that there are strong critical elements, perhaps to a greater degree than before. Perhaps I will not cause offense if I say that for me, it was not so much the speech of the Hungarian delegation leader which was surprising, for the Hungarian Government has for a good few years said that, for example, the financial foreign currency and credit relations should be brought up to date, but that it was in the Soviet premier's speech that there were new elements.

[Galik] All the same, if I could pick out an element of Gyorgy Lazar's speech: I am not quoting him verbatim, but among other things, he said that the CEMA had always been able to put together big, grandiose plans, and formulate lofty ideas, and this was a strength. But in the detailed work of implementation, it proved to be much weaker than in drawing up big plans, and here, this deficiency, I feel, he put down clearly to the mechanism of cooperation.

[Domany] Yes, as this was a spoken, not written, speech, he expressed it as grandiosity, in quotation marks. That is, that the preparation of resolutions was in many cases not careful enough; the conditions, obligations, and possibilities of individual participants were not defined enough, and for this reason, problems arose later, after passing the resolution. Naturally because of this the implementation was slower and more controversial.

[Galik] Up to now, we are talking about the principles of cooperation, but the concrete practical tasks, the mechanism of coordination is carried out by the CEMA Secretariat, and it was after all the Secretariat which held the press conference after the close of the session. How far did this perhaps more critical, more self-critical spirit of the talks come across at the news conference itself?

[Domany] For the time being, very little. I must say frankly, that what I read or heard from the CEMA secretariat at the talks was rather in the old spirit. I have brought with me, and have here, for example, two brand new publications of the CEMA Secretariat, on the direct links between enterprises, and the financial relations between the East and the West. Well, these deal with everything except the fundamental questions regarding mechanism. The one dealing with financial issues reviles the various international financial institutions as if it had not even noticed that, say with GATT, the Soviet Union is very much trying to establish relations. Even though the Soviet Union is the biggest, and naturally the most influential, member state, and though this CEMA Secretariat is based in Moscow, I feel that the winds of change have not reached them yet. But on the basis of what the Soviet premier said at the closing session, by which stage the journalists were present too, he very much emphasized the significance of a critical exploration of problems, even if the talks were not held in public. But from what could be heard and from the tone that dominated in the chamber where the session was being held -- on the basis of this, I can only say that I hope that sooner or later the new spirit must break into the leadership and into the apparatus of the organization itself.

ECONOMIST INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

AU131000 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 7 November on page 8 carries a 1,800-word interview with Laszlo Szamuly, head staff member of the Institute of World Economic Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Katzlin Bossanyi, headlined "The Three Waves of Our Debates on Mechanism -- Interview With Laszlo Szamuly."

In this interview Laszlo Szamuly, a prominent economist who wrote the preface to a recently published book on the Hungarian reform concept and who also selected the essays and documents in the volume, deals with the beginnings of the Hungarian reform, its pioneering role, the various concepts debated prior to the introduction of the final version, the causes for the delays in the reform in the course of the years, the results achieved by the Hungarian economy as a direct effect of the reform, and the various possibilities of continuing the economic reform and its interaction with the economic reforms carried out lately in other socialist countries as well.

Asked about the reason why Hungarian professional literature uses the term "mechanism reform" instead of the terms "correction," "perfection," and "modernization" used by other sources, Szamuly says: "The shortcomings of the socialist economy cannot be narrowed down only to organizational and institutional problems, as well as planning and management problems; in order to achieve progress, all the elements of economic management, that is, the economic mechanism must be modified."

On the pioneering role played by the Hungarian economic reform concepts, Szamuly says that "the essence of the Hungarian economic reform concept -- the model of an economic management based on a combination of planned and market economy -- emerged as early as the period between 1954-56" and was developed by "older Communist experts and Marxist youth" who recognized "the role of market relations between goods and money, and the need for their practical implementation."

As to the relatively long time taken before these concepts were actually introduced in 1968, in Szamuly's view this is due to the fact that "no government body or political body discussed these reform plans at the time" and the quick economic rehabilitation, assisted by the massive Soviet economic aid, made "the need for an urgent reform somehow cease to exist." Instead, a "process of economic consolidation began to crystalize."

Szamuly mentions the fact that the Hungarian reform of 1968 was unique in that "it began in a freer society, more open to the world, and with a better mood, a direct result of the process of democratization of society's life that had begun at the beginning of the sixties." However, he states, "the reform of the people's economy cannot be separated from the modernization of the system of political institutions."

The concluding part of the interview deals with the results achieved by the Hungarian economy as a direct result of the economic reform, which Szamuly praises for being constructive, open-minded, and taking into consideration both the domestic and foreign markets. As for the negative aspects, Szamuly blames "half-way solutions" for the "sudden halt experienced at the beginning of the seventies." He expressed his hope that there will also be a continuation of the reform policy "on a wider level of society."

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM

AU041047 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Oct 86 p 7

[Interview with Tibor Szabo Laczai, head councillor at the Industry Ministry, by correspondent Peter Vanicsek: "Nuclear Power Stations in the Framework of Cooperation With CEMA -- Program for Continuation"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The third block of the Paks nuclear power station has been recently put into operation. The news on the start of the third block has naturally directed the attention of the public once again to the issue of foreign and domestic nuclear energy development. All the more so because, in the coming decades, new reactor units will be put into operation, reactors manufactured in the framework of cooperation of CEMA. We asked Tibor Laczai, head councillor at the Industry Ministry, about the relevant plans.

[Vanicsek] After Chernobyl, after taking stock of the country's economic situation, and in view of the 100-billion-forint construction cost of a nuclear power station, I think it is not completely unfounded to ask: How much do we need nuclear energy?

[Laczai] [passage omitted] An energy policy that plans development based on only one type of energy source would be vulnerable from the viewpoint of both the safety of supply and efficiency. Our analyses, based on a combined energy policy that takes this fact into consideration, show that, by taking a long-term view until the year 2015, and depending on the rate of development, we must place in operation new power stations of a 8,000-13,000 megawatt capacity, and nuclear power stations must make up 5,000-8,000 megawatts from this capacity. [passage omitted]

[Vanicsek] Our sources of lignite are not negligible, either.

[Laczai] We do not intend to neglect it. As I have already mentioned, in our combined energy policy, every type of energy has its role to play. [passage omitted] Of the long-term need for a 8,000-13,000 megawatt capacity, 3,000-4,000 megawatts will be supplied by non-nuclear power stations. The majority of these power stations will be fueled by lignite. [passage omitted]

[Vanicsek] Will the same thing happen to us with uranium as happened with mineral oil, which spread all over the world precisely because it was cheap and easy, until the two oil crises of the seventies shook the world economy to such an extent that we had to reevaluate our entire energy policy?

[Laczai] I do not believe this could happen, because the world's uranium reserves are extremely rich and the question is only the concentration. I will mention only as an example that the sea water also contains 0.04 percent uranium which can be extracted but, at current prices, this simply does not pay. [passage omitted]

[Vanicsek] So, it cannot happen that our power stations, constructed with great effort, will be left without raw materials?

[Laczai] We must clarify one point in this respect. When we signed an interstate agreement on the purchase of a nuclear power station from the Soviet Union, the Soviet side guaranteed a steady supply of fuel necessary for the operation of the power station until the end of the life-span of the power station. This agreement is in force regardless of the fact that, in the meantime, we are transporting uranium excavated ourselves.

[Vanicsek] How will the nuclear energy program continue?

[Laczai] First of all, next year we will put into operation the fourth 440-megawatt block at the Paks nuclear power station within the framework of the CEMA Nuclear Power Station Construction Program up to the Year 2,000. Then, we will expand the power station with another two 100-megawatt blocks, and we are planning more nuclear power station constructions. The above-mentioned CEMA cooperation plays an important role in fulfilling our country's energy needs -- and this is proved by placing the third block at the Paks nuclear power station into operation.

[Vanicsek] What is the role played by the CEMA cooperation?

[Laczai] Cooperation among the CEMA countries is the determining element of the entire nuclear power station program. As is well-known, there is a multilateral cooperation agreement, signed in 1979, concerning production specialization in installations required for nuclear power stations. [passage omitted]

SARLOS, BERECZ RECEIVE U.S. CONGRESSMAN

LD132131 Budapest MTI in English 1915 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 13 (MTI) -- Steny H. Hoyer, co-chairman of the Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe of the Congress of the United States of America, visited Hungary November 12-13. The U.S. congressman held talks with Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Janos Berecz, secretry of the HSWP CC, Judit Csehak, deputy prime minister, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, and State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers. On the occasion of the Vienna Follow-Up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe the parties surveyed the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, and exchanged views on the prospects of the CSCE process.

ACZEL RETURNS FROM SOUTH AMERICAN VISIT

LD132127 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 13 (MTI) -- The HSWP delegation, which attended the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Argentina (CPA) under the leadership of Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee, returned to Budapest on Thursday.

Gyorgy Aczel held talks with General Secretary Athos Fava and other leaders of CPA. During the congress Gyorgy Aczel met Rodney Arismendi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, and Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia.

In Buenos Aires Gyorgy Aczel met Raul Alfonsin, president of the Argentine Republic. In an open, friendly atmosphere the politicians exchanged views on issues concerning the two countries and the development of relations.

In transit in Brazil Gyorgy Aczel met Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party. The parties gave briefs on the two parties and countries, and discussed the development of inter-party relations.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS TO BUDAPEST

LD131618 Budapest MTI in English 1512 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 13 (MTI) -- Headed by Sandor Borbely, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and national commander of the Workers' Militia, the delegation of the HSWP returned from Nicaragua. The delegation attended the ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of founding the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

The delegation met Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate and president of the Republic of Nicaragua. The delegation held talks with Carlos Nunez and Jaime Wheelock, members of the FSLN National Directorate.

MONGOLIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES

LD140011 Budapest MTI in English 1614 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 13 (MTI) -- Mongolian Deputy Prime Minister Sonomyn Lubsangombo, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Mongolian Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, arrived in Budapest Thursday to attend the committee's 19th session. He is meeting an invitation from Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege, president of the committee's Hungarian section.

During the day, the 19th session of the committee opened in the parliament building, with the inclusion of experts. The delegations are to discuss issues related to further developing economic cooperation between the two countries.

LAZAR RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN, COLOMBIAN ENVOYS

LD140009 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 13 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, have met on introductory visits incoming ambassadors Moustapha Boutaieb of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and Enrique Parejo Gonzalez of the Republic of Colombia.

EDITORIALS ON 1956 GOVERNMENT CRISIS

AU0081417 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "In Defense of the People's Power" -- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Looking back from a 30-year distance, it is beyond any doubt not only to the adults of that time but also to those of today, that by the armed action on 4 November 1956 against the counterrevolutionary forces we were undertaking /a defense of the people's power/. If there were people then who hesitated in spite of their goodwill, they would not doubt that the battle in self-defense of the people's power with the help of the Soviet Union was right and justified.

The transitory disturbance of that time was due to a specific historical situation: There were two simultaneous processes. On the one hand, the supporters of the socialist system were solely struggling with /political/ means to arrive at a complete change in the political line that began in 1949. This was in many respects successful, but also burdened with serious mistakes, errors, and unlawful activities. On the other hand, there were the enemies of socialism who were attacking /with weapons and terrorist actions/ and striving to defeat the people's power and to wipe out its achievements. The two fronts merged and the counterrevolutionaries purposely took advantage of the accumulated dissatisfaction, the intentions expressed in practical involvement for renewal and change. It was difficult to gain a clear political view because the counterrevolutionaries received concessions from a government that the masses considered to be representing and implementing the policy of the Communist Party. The illusion of a possible peaceful unfolding of events and the disintegration of the party enabled the counterrevolutionaries to increase their presence and join their forces.

Not even at that time, 30 years ago, was there any doubt that the vast majority of the Hungarian population supported socialism and was loyal to the people's power. The problem was to make the masses understand that /renewal could be obtained through eliminating the counterrevolutionary forces/. In fact, not everybody recognized that the slogans of the counterrevolutionaries, wrapped in national colors, were hiding aims directed against the people and socialism. And when the counterrevolutionary forces openly emerged, it was impossible to come up with a political solution, because with their programs and programs they were striving to liquidate the socialist system, the people's power.

Following the elimination of the centers of armed counterrevolution, recovery and renewal took place almost simultaneously, in parallel, and during a very short time. The world was astonished at the speech of Hungarian consolidation. This speedy restoration of order was proof that the enemies of the people's power prior to 4 November 1956 could only rely on minority support. This successful and impressively fast renewal testified to the fact which neither the counterrevolutionaries nor the hostile propagandists of the West could or wanted to comprehend at that time, namely, that /in 1956 the Hungarian people wanted to achieve a renewal within the framework of socialism and the people's power and by traveling on the path appropriate to Hungarian characteristics/.

There were only a few people 30 years ago who believed that with the first signs of reconciliation and peacemaking, we laid the first stones for a deliberate and foresighted political line and that the time would soon come when it would be an ordinary matter for the people and the party to be united in the spirit of a politics of alliance. Who could believe at that time that only a few years after the conterrevolution, hundreds of thousands of peasants, though not forgetting the bad memories of the forced organization which had occurred previously, would voluntarily opt for the road leading to the coopratives? Who could believe that the principle, declared as early as 1957, of the possibility of placing non-party members in the leading positions would become one of the principles and the obligatory practice in cadre policy? Or who could believe that the severe conflict caused by the Mindszenty affair between the state and the Catholic Church would be replaced not only by a mutual tolerance, but by a kind of cooperation serving both the public good and humanitarian goals?

There were a lot of questions at that time and that many people even questioned the confidence in the revolutionary workers-peasant government. The fact that doubts and incredulity were soon replaced by confidence is due to the political line, which was consistent in both the battle against counterrevolutionary forces and the struggle for the support of the masses as well as in the renewal of the party's internal structure and in the policy of an economic and institutional reform which took into account the demands of the age.

After just a short period of time, millions of people realized that the new line was not merely a transitory consolidation policy based on tactical steps suited to the serious situation, but that it was a /political line based on coherent and firm foundations/. It was a renewal that had been wanted by the masses prior to 23 October. The masses were desirous of and anxious for socialism, the people's power, that could only come about at the price of defeating the counterrevolution and fighting through the two-front battle. The party, the government, was confident that this political line would be accepted and supported because it concurred with the interests of the masses. The masses have realized step by step that whatever the party and the government might suggest would not merely correct the errors of the past, but would represent a /realpolitik/ capable of adjusting itself to the new demands of the age.

In addition to being consistent, the most outstanding feature of this new politics was and has remained its realism. Who could believe 30 years ago that our irrational plans, born in the rush of the construction in the fifties, would be replaced by constructive and moderate plans which soberly take into account our resources and capabilities and which rely on the sacrifice of the masses desiring to do something more, something better? Who could believe that we would learn from our plans, which did not scientifically take into account movements in the economy and society or the mechanisms of effects and which, thus, led us with their voluntarism onto a wrong path, and that afterward we would make decisions based on wide-scale scientific analyses and on nationwide debates, thus acquiring the support of the masses for implementing these plans? Realism, capability for renewal and innovation, openness, honesty, and the unity of words and deeds -- these are the characteristics of the policy of the MSZMP and the government. It was realism and honesty that helped us over the many difficulties and hindrances which continue to help us even today to face and solve our economic problems.

If someone at that time did not realize or could not understand that the power of people was endangered, or if the expression of the people's power was distorted in his mind through the political practices of previous years, he can now clearly see in the light of our successes and achievements, what we were risking then. [text continues]

This was the result: a possibility for the people to chose the path of their development; a chance for the millions to have their say in the affairs of the country at the forums of direct and indirect democracy; the opportunity for us to chose our leaders at most of the factories and enterprises; the opportunity for us to move toward the equality of opportunities; the fact that despite our serious problems, we could search together, by way of public consensus, for means and the best solutions available; the desire of the general public to be included among the countries and the peoples, who are in the frontline of the struggle for progress and world peace.

With the above having been said, we have already given an answer to the following question: What does this 30th anniversary mean for the Hungarian people? It means a historical lesson showing that, although the most important tool of maintaining and safeguarding the people's power is realpolitik based on the confidence of the masses, we cannot hesitate for a moment if we are facing an armed attack. We pay tribute with honor and say things to all of the Soviet soldiers who shed their blood for the cause of the Hungarian people and for those of our citizens, who recognized then that it was not and would not have been possible to achieve development without eliminating the counterrevolutionary forces, and who, by acting accordingly, sacrificed their lives in defense of the people's power if it was necessary. We also honor all the millions of people who, in the past 3 decades, have been and will be in the future working to make the Hungarian People's Republic flourish.

Further Articles

AU111330 [Editorial Report] In addition to NEPSZABADSAG article, the Hungarian dailies of 4 November -- MAGYAR HIRLAP, MAGYAR NEMZET, and NEPSZAVA -- carry on their front pages articles of 300; 400; and 1,200 respectively commemorating the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Revolutionary Workers-Peasants Government and the reorganization of the Hungarian Workers Party in the MSZMP of today. The article in MAGYAR HIRLAP is unattributed while the other two articles are attributed to Istvan Huszar and Gabor Szathmari respectively and are entitled: "Anniversary," "Fate-Changing Steps," and "Three Decades" respectively.

All the articles are full of praise and appreciation for the courageous stand of the Communists and the progressive forces in defeating the counterrevolution and embarking on years of consolidation and economic and social progress. The editorial in MAGYAR HIRLAP opens by reporting on the festive meeting held in Szolnok, the place where the first post-1956 government was established. The editorial praises this government for its contribution to "unfolding the individual creative forces in order to achieve common goals" and for the fact that "facing the previous mistakes, distortions, and sins", the government understood that "the means of a socialist construction is the maintaining of confidence, argument, and persuasion." The MAGYAR HIRLAP editorial also pays homage to the "martyrs" of the struggle against counterrevolutionary forces and praises the fulfillment of the promises made 30 years ago.

In his article in the MAGYAR NEMZET Huszar describes the establishment of this government and the reorganization of the party as being of "epoch-making importance in the life of the country" and praises the stand of the new government by mentioning that "the new revolutionary center, asking for the armed assistance of the Soviet Union, took upon itself the stand against the counterrevolutionary process by simultaneously making it clear what its relation was to the previous policy, to the given situation, and to the future concepts of long-term political and social development."

Huszar points out the speed with which the new government and the MSZMP analyzed the situation and made decisions, and the article attributes this to the wide support enjoyed by the MSZMP and the new government. He also praises the new government and the MSZMP for "mobilizing the believers in socialism and the progressive forces" and for clearly stating that "the socialist society can be created only as an achievement of millions and the party's historic role is to lead and help our working people in the construction of the socialist order in our country." The MSZMP is also praised for its political endeavor characterized by "openness, democratism, and readiness to understand the masses and their fundamental problems." In connection with this, Huszar concludes that "a leadership which is alienated from the people is doomed to failure" and that "the party has renewed itself and has purified itself in the course of this stormy period.

In his article in NEPSZAVA Szathmari praises the new revolutionary center around Janos Kadar, saying that "its undying historical merits lie in the fact that, in the midst of the counterrevolution too, it took upon itself to act, to defend the workers power, and to correct the distortions of the socialist construction."

Szathmari recalls the heroic defense of the Budapest Municipal Party Committee headquarters and attributes this to the fact that "there were considerable forces in the country ready to take a stand in favor of the socialist order, but they were scattered and their organization and preparation for combat would have taken a relatively long time, and this had brought the threat of a prolonged civil war. The situation, however, called for immediate action. That is the reason it was inevitable to ask for Soviet military help."

Szathmari concludes by presenting the results achieved by the country in the 30 years of "consolidation" and "progress" and calling the entire period since November 1956 "the period of constant renewal and of courageous ventures that have broken with the old and with the habitual."

The MSZMP is particularly praised for "regarding its leading role not as a privilege but as a service for the benefit of the people" and for its consistent principle that "although the construction of the new society is directed by the party, socialism can nevertheless be constructed only as an achievement of the entire nation."

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO PORTUGAL -- Budapest, November 10 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly, led by Ilona Cservenka, vice-president of the National Assembly, left for Lisbon Monday. The delegation is to pay an official visit on the invitation of the parliament of the Portuguese Republic. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1128 GMT 10 Nov 86]

EGYPTIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS -- Budapest, November 4 (MTI) -- Fu'ad Hamdi 'Abd al-Fattah, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Hungary, presented his credentials to Rezso Trautman, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Tuesday in Budapest. Also present was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2222 GMT 4 Nov 86 LD]

INVESTMENT ACCORD WITH FRANCE -- Budapest, November 7 (MTI) -- A Hungarian-French investment guarantee and promotion agreement was signed in Paris on Thursday. The agreement, in addition to the regulations in force, provides a legal framework for investors in one another's country. The agreement is expected to increase the interest of French investors in the establishment of joint ventures in Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1512 GMT 7 Nov 86 LD]

ORZECHOWSKI PLANS JAPAN VISIT 19-23 NOV

OW130149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 12 KYODO -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski will make an official visit to Japan November 19-23 at the invitation of former Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, state-run television said Wednesday.

Japan imposed economic sanctions against Poland following the declaration of martial law in Poland in 1981, but the two nations normalized their relations on the occasion of Abe's visit to Warsaw in June last year.

Orzechowski's trip to Japan is believed to be aimed at reaffirming the normalization of bilateral relations and continuing political dialogue between the two nations.

He is also expected to urge Japan to lift a ban on new Japanese credits to Poland, the only punitive measure Japan still maintains since it originally imposed economic sanctions against Poland in 1981.

WORLD BANK MISSION ENDS ECONOMIC ENQUIRY

LD122245 Warsaw PAP in English 1640 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 12 -- The 2nd mission of the World Bank has ended its three-week visit to Poland aimed at drawing up a report for the bank's main board on economic situation in this country and development programmes of the Polish economy.

The mission's members held some 150 meetings in industrial enterprises and at farms, ministries and central offices. The mission's activities ended in a meeting chaired by president of the Narodowy Bank Polski (the National Bank of Poland) Wladyslaw Baka which was attended by the planning commission officials, representatives of finances and foreign trade ministries.

While summing up, the meeting stated that there was a significant convergence of conclusions and suggestions forwarded by the mission and assumptions for the economic policy mapped out in the draft national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990.

The activity of the 2nd mission of the World Bank was an important stage in cooperation between Poland and the World Bank. The further stages of this cooperation will have to do with the participation of Polish enterprises in international tenders for supplies of capital goods financed by the World Bank in its member-countries, and with the preparing of investment projects to be implemented in Poland in cooperation with the bank.

USSR PROVIDES AID TO CONSTRUCT PLASTICS FACTORY

LD132244 Warsaw PAP in English 1520 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 13 -- Under the Polish-Soviet protocol on cooperation in completing the construction of the Krywald-Erg Plastics Factory in Zory, signed during a recent visit to Poland by the Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov, the Soviet side will provide credit aid reaching 50 percent of the total cost of the investment and worth about 6.3 million roubles.

In addition to this the Soviet Union will finance the purchase of a printing machine and a film doubler in the FRG, their price amounting to 3 million dollars. The credits will be paid back with the factory's products.

The project is to be commissioned in the second half of 1989. The target annual production is estimated at 8,000 tonnes of veneer and other kinds of film, also including washable wallpaper. This should satisfy the home demand and even make exports impossible.

UN ENVOY ADVOCATES SANCTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA

LD080328 Warsaw PAP in English 2153 GMT 7 Nov 86

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, Nov. 7 -- Today, the U.N. General Assembly continued its debate on the policy of apartheid pursued by the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa.

Poland's representative at the U.N. Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta came out for applying sanctions, in tune with the U.N. charter, seeing them as an extremely important mechanism of forcing the Pretoria regime to give up its hitherto policy.

He pointed out that the people of South Africa itself demanded putting and end to any cooperation with the white regime. In this context, the Polish delegate stressed that the struggle waged by the African people to eliminate apartheid and to gain its own rights, and the resistance movement against aggression in the neighbouring states must be accompanied by increased pressure of international public opinion on the Pretoria government.

Ambassador Noworyta also pointed out that perilous developments in South Africa can lead to explosion in that region.

Criticizing the approach adopted by some western states to apartheid and pointing to the failure of various attempts to solve the problem, including the policy of "constructive involvement," the Polish delegate said that only the elimination of apartheid, the guaranteeing of full political rights to the black majority and the recognition of organizations representing this majority as a legitimate partner of talks can lead to solving the problem.

The speaker said that South Africa's Western partners, particularly the U.S., bear great responsibility for further developments in that country.

Poland voices full solidarity with the struggle of peoples of South Africa and Namibia against apartheid, and supports all U.N. resolutions aimed to eliminate this phenomenon and to eliminate tension in the south of Africa, Poland's representative said.

ORZECHOWSKI VIEWS SANCTIONS, AMNESTY, PLURALISM

AU131107 Vienna KURIER in German 13 Nov 86 p 11

[Interview with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski by Wolfgang Broer -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Broer] After the imposition of martial law in 1981 Poland was isolated from a foreign policy viewpoint. Has this now been totally overcome?

[Orzechowski] The attempts at isolating Poland were not very effective from the start. Many European and non-European countries, in particular also the neutral states -- including Austria -- did not submit to the line of action forced by the United States on the Western states. The wall of isolation crumbled far more quickly than its architects expected. Today Poland has normal relations with all West Eruopean states. One can call the policy of isolating Poland a chapter that has been closed. This policy has not benefited anyone.

[Broer] But the relations with the United States have not yet been normalized.

[Orzechowski] We are still waiting for a realistic change in the policy toward Poland. Unjustified economic restrictions have caused us damage of many billions of dollars.

[Broer] Does Poland intend to demand some sort of compensation for this from the United States?

[Orzechowski] One cannot really talk about compensation because the damage was caused, for instance, by withdrawing the most-favored-nation clause in trade, by ostructing norman financial and credit relations. A possible form of compensation would be resuming normal relations. After 1981, cooperation with the community of socialist states has accelerated -- also under the impression of Western sanctions against Poland. This was -- as one can say -- a by-product of U.S. policy. But now we want to find a balance. One thing must be clear, however: We do not consider good relations with the West and with the United States a panacea for improving our economy. One thing more: We have debts, we want to service our debts. Without normal relations with the West this is much more difficult. Therefore, it is also in the interest of the West to have the relations normalized.

[Broer] To what extent do the amnesty for political prisoners and the intensified efforts toward national reconciliation in Poland also have motives connected with foreign trade, since Western states consider the reduction of domestic tensions a prerequisite for economic cooperation?

[Orzechowski] Escuse me, but your question implies that you let yourself be influenced by propangandistic theses. The decisions aiming at a solution for the sociopolitical problems in Poland are and will be made in a sovereign way. Acts of amnesty demonstrate progresive stabilization. Generosity is evidence of the strength of the state, not of its weakness. The search for new forms of democratization is too important to make it dependent on questions of trade, on the various wishes of this or that partner; putting our own house in order is not done under foreign pressure but according to our own needs.

[Broer] After 1956 there has always been de facto political pluralism in Poland. Why was it not installed on the institutional and legal level long ago?

[Orzechowski] In Poland there is, indeed, social pluralism, in cultural life, in ideology, in science. But pluralism does not mean permitting opposition, an opposition party. This is the limit: There cannot be an antistate group, a group working against the system. At Wroclaw University, where I was rector, 75 percent of the professors were nonparty members and even anti-Marxist, but they were not against the state. There is social pluralism in Poland. The new thing is that we are trying to give this pluralism a platform, for instance through a consultative council at the State Council, but also through ombudsmen who are to protect civil rights.

[Broer] What do Austrian-Polish relations look like?

[Orzechowski] The relations are exemplary, in spite of the different sociopolitical system in our two states. The relations are excellent. Austria is now Poland's third largest Western foreign trade partner. France, with its much larger economic power, has dropped back to sixth place.

SEJM DEFENSE COMMITTEE APPROVES PLAN

LD111107 Warsaw PAP in English 0748 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 10 -- The Sejm (parliament) Committee for National Defence under Deputy Henryk Jablonski today examined the national defence section of the draft national socio-economic plan for 1986-1990. The debate was attended by PUMP CC Political Bureau member and Minister of National Defence General Florian Siwicki.

The committee stressed that the draft plan allows for the indispensable outlays for national defence and state security. These outlays have been maintained at moderate level within the structure of national income division and their relations to other sections of social consumption have not been changed.

The committee approved the tasks and activity directions for the National Defence Ministry and asked the commission for economic plan, budget, and finance to accept the draft socio-economic plan for 1986-1990 in its government-given wording. The committee said that outlays specified in the draft ensure the implementation of indispensable national defence needs.

Jaruzelski Chairs Session

LD131915 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] A session of the National Defense Committee [KOK] has been held under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Guided by concern for the security of the Polish People's Republic the participants emphasized the importance of the joint policy of the Warsaw Pact member states, a policy which serves peace and international detente. Full support was expressed for the initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union, which aim for the limitation of armaments and nuclear disarmament.

The National Defense Committee assessed the activity of organs and institutions participating in the process of the patriotic and defense upbringing of society and especially of youth, and indicated the directions of further undertakings in this sphere.

The participants also made an assessment of, and defined tasks for the state administration and civil defense in the area of increasing the efficiency of counteracting threats to the natural environment of man, with particular attention being paid to pollution and infections.

MOKRZYSZCZAK CHAIRS PZPR AUDIT COMMISSION DEBATE

LD1222359 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 12 -- The Presidium of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the PUWP met today to review the draft plan of the implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress' resolution by the commission in 1986-1991.

The Presidium decided to forward the draft plan for adoption at a plenary session. It also acquainted itself with the ongoing activities of the judicial decision and issues-control teams, stating that following the 10th PUWP Congress they began their activities in line with statutory requirements. The Presidium also acquainted itself with the results of the control of the implementation of socio-economic tasks in the RSW "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" publishing house carried out by the Control and Audit Commission in the first half of 1986.

In the course of debates the members of the Presidium also reviewed the results of elections to voivodship control and audit commissions held during PUWP voivodship report and election conferences. They stated that the right social proportions were maintained in the newly elected voivodship commissions.

The debates were chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, a member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission.

RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION

PM121206 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 9-10 Nov 86 p 12

[Alberto Stabile dispatch: "Inside the Reformed Warsaw"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- What is the situation following the great amnesty that emptied the regime's jails of all political prisoners? Apparently nothing has changed. The vast mass of Poles continue with the same routine, amid huge public restrictions and private transgressions, minor concessions, and strict prohibitions. The atmosphere is one of supervised freedom. Is Jaruzelski like Kadar? How can we describe what has been happening in Warsaw in recent months? "We are dealing with the reconstruction of Polish socialism's political structures": This deliberately solemn pronouncement was made by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, formerly the rising star of the leadership group, now rather demoted to the institutional role of deputy Sejm speaker. [passage omitted]

When the government talks about pluralism what is it prepared to grant the opposition?

This is Mieczyslaw Rakowski's reply: "Polish society is diversified as far as its view of the world is concerned. There will always be different opinions about the economic and social policy implemented by our party and the state. If we accept this approach we cannot be a schismatic or create a practice whereby it is not permissible for others to express their opinions, while of course retaining our right to defend our own ideological conception."

Rakowski's answer to the objection that it is easy to "retain the right to defend one's own ideology" when in power was as follows: "We do not have several thousand meetings a week, as the Church does. We do not have churches. In any case I do not believe that people in the West are so naive as to conceive of a democracy without conditions. We limit it in the case of activities that we consider damaging to Poland's interests."

Does this talk of "different views of the world" and "different opinions" not amount to pluralism? Rakowski replied: "If we are talking about pluralism in the sense of parliamentary democracies, of the capitalist countries, then we do not intend to concede anything, at least as far as my generation is concerned." According to the Sejm deputy speaker the Church and Catholic intellectuals currently pressing for real measures to facilitate pluralism "will never admit it, but what they have in mind is the pluralism of capitalist society." [passage omitted]

We have perceived Walesa's willingness to resume the dialogue, but according to Rakowski, "Whatever Walesa may say, you must not forget that he is the symbol of a conflict and that Solidarity was not in fact as peaceful as it pretends...." [passage omitted]

CATHOLIC WEEKLY CRITICIZED FOR EDITORIAL

AU101002 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 86 p 1

[Kazimierz Doktor article: "Truths and Falsehoods"]

[Text] Once again it has turned out that one's attitude toward workers' self-management is a litmus paper showing one's political conviction. One's political conviction not only determines the way in which facts are seen, but even determines which of these facts are acknowledged and which are rejected as nonexistent because they are "inconvenient." That, at least, is the impression I got after reading Szymon Jakubowicz's article "Blowing Into the Ashes" in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY No 43, dealing with the past and present of the concept of workers' self-management, a concept which has been implemented not without difficulty.

First, a brief recapitulation of this article. It deals mostly with the genesis of self-management and of the social forces supporting the workers' councils, and assesses the values and faults of workers' self-management bodies and the joint fortunes of the economic reform and workers' self-management bodies in Polish enterprises.

According to the title of the article, we are already meant to blow or scatter the ashes. This makes it seem as if what we have are already the dying embers of self-management. Yet observations of the implementation of the self-management concept plus numerous opinion polls tell us that neither the concept of workers' self-management nor the system of managing enterprises with the participation of workers are ashes.

Self-management is alive and well despite all the very complicated conditions, for, after all, the situation throughout the entire economy continues to be difficult and complicated. Self-management is alive because there are people of good will who have energetically involved themselves, as mature managers of enterprises, in the solving of basic problems which determine the present and future state of enterprises which have been made independent by the economic reform. Self-management is alive in those enterprises that have taken advantage of the law of September 1981 and introduced into their management systems the practice of general meetings of work forces and workers' councils.

It is the activity of these several thousand workers' councils and over 100,000 social activists in workers' self-management (one-third of them belong to the party) that refutes the view of Editor Turowicz, an employee of the former Planning Institute and presently a TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY journalist, whereby "self-management is in ruins and ashes." Were it not for past experience in the form of the workers' councils, were it not for the economic reform, and were not for the social resourcefulness of those work forces in possession of self-management bodies, then one could really write about "ruin." But as these bodies are already active and effective as well, what is being said about them can only be a distortion of the truth, in other words falsehood.

For it is not true that the concept of self-management, born during the economic crisis of the eighties, emerged "in defiance of the PZPR," as S. Jakubowicz claims. Statements like this have their origins in political attitudes and are another falsehood. After all, the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum in September 1981 clearly spoke out in favor of political and economic reforms which included the concept of self-management. Although factory party organizations were less vociferous than several ideologists belonging to the "network" at that time, it was these organizations that paved the way for authentic self-management by workers, while engaging in a sharp conflict with the advisers and leaders of the former Solidarity.

By the way, it is worth noting that reheating the "services" of the former Solidarity's activists while talking about the disputes accompanying the birth and introduction of workers' self-management bodies is an argument of doubtful value. First, the founders of Solidarity were far from writing "self-management" on their banners. They simply wanted a monopoly of power over the structures created by them. Second, they only began to publicize workers' self-management when they discovered that this is a battlefield for political influence. Until this happened, the new "movement" was dominated by a silent thesis about the irrelevance of workers' councils.

So if -- because of political blindness -- one does not wish to notice either the party's desire in creating self-management nor the presence of party activists in it, it is difficult to expect such defenders of "self-management ruins and ashes" to recognize the workers as their patrons and spokesmen.

Such an experienced writer as S. Jakubowicz, who has even written works on the national economy with chapters devoted to workers' self-management and ways of managing enterprises, knows that false economic knowledge interferes with the economic repair of the Republic, something we want so much but to which not everyone contributes equal strength.

In S. Jakubowicz's opinion, the concept of self-management was buried when the economic reform failed to be realized. There is now a turning back from independence and self-financing, and there is no self-management because the center remains unreformed and the econmy has not become a market economy (as foreseen in the plan). Such a syndrome, as scholars put it, suffered by our economic system is supposed to provide a point of departure for a "gradual turnaround." It is against this background that legally unfounded ideas appear, such as: "....the workers' councils have already been deprived of many important powers, which have been shared out between the central administration and the new trade unions."

From a legal point of view, always the easiest way of explaining arguments during polemics, it ought to be noticed that the law on the self-management of state enterprises has never been amended and, if I am right, is not being considered for amendment. That is why arguments whereby there is a turning back from reform and from independence by enterprises and self-management by workers sound so demagogic. One can only state such views when one misinterprets self-management as absolute power by workers councils over the managerial cadres of state enterprises.

The aim of some "supporters" of self-management, including S. Jakubowicz, to bury the present workers' self-management bodies is perhaps explainable by the justified view whereby the self-management bodies in existence are not "their" self-management bodies, but authentic self-management bodies of authentic work forces.

They are not "their" self-management bodies because these bodies wish to be the partners of the authorities and not centers of struggle against them, because these bodies are not tools of destruction. Hence the loud words in S. Jakubowicz's article about the ways in which an enterprise manager is appointed, assessed, paid, and replaced. yet no modern industrial system, not even the Yugoslav system, has abolished managerial cadres and numerous specialists from enterprises. The fact that self-management bodies deal with economic affairs upsets these "avid supporters" of self-management, because they feel that self-management bodies should be "political" and obedient to "radical" thinkers and writers.

They are not "their" self-management bodies because the self-management bodies they wanted were supposed to help disintegrate the national economy. The bodies that actually exist want broad independence for enterprises, but within the framework of the planned economy.

It is worth noting against the background of the article dealing with the "ashes" of the self-management concept that self-management is rising out of strong aspirations toward democracy, and that it is a social process that makes economic management under our conditions democratic. Despite the "dark visions" spread by its opponents, it is developing its economic functions in accordance with the laws governing the economic reform.

It is true that there are still bureaucratic barriers hampering self-management. But the strong legal basis that has been created for self-management with the party's inspiration plus the party's firm desire to increase the participation of work forces in the management of their workplaces guarantee that there is and there can be no turning back from the road we have adopted.

However, neither is there and neither can there be any turning back from the socialist character of workers' self-management, about which some advisers and spokesmen of the former Solidarity still dream.

RCP CC SENDS MESSAGE TO LAO PARTY CONGRESS

AU122008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/1986 -- On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Romanian Communists and working peoples, the CC of the RCP addressed the delegates to the fourth Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Communists and the whole Lao people a warm, comradely salute, as well as the best wishes of success in the congress proceedings.

The message shows that the Lao People has achieved the democratic revolution under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, operating deep, revolutionary changes in society, which paved the way for the building of a new life, on the path of socialism, and expresses joy at the country's progress in building the technical-material base of socialism, in developing the industry, agriculture, education and culture.

Your party's congress, the message points out, is a pleasant opportunity to recall the friendly and solidarity ties established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, between our peoples and countries. A telling expression of those ties was given by the military solidarity, the consistent, material, political and diplomatic support the Romanian people has granted to the Lao people's liberation fight against colonialism and imperialism, for the country's independent development, in keeping with its aspirations towards freedom and progress. We reiterate our belief that, in the new conditions, when the Lao people has embarked on the path of socialist reconstruction, premises have been created for the continual strengthening of the friendly Romanian-Lao ties, in the spirit of the understandings made during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kaysone Phomvihan, for growing economic, technical-scientific and other collaboration and cooperation, through joint efforts and on mutually profitable bases, in the interests of our peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Highlighting the current concerns of the RCP to implement the thirteenth congress resolutions, the programme for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and advance towards communism, the message shows that, in the international arena, the RCP and the Romanian state work for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to nuclear and general disarmament, the guarantee of the foremost right of individuals and peoples to free and independent existence, to peace and life. The RCP and the Romanian state, the message reads, firmly militate for the reduction, until their total elimination, of nuclear arms in Europe and the world, for a ban on nuclear tests and on any actions pursuing the militarization of space, for radical cuts in conventional weapons, troops and military spending. We firmly state for the exclusively negotiated settlement of inter-state litigious issues, for a global resolution of underdevelopment problems and the establishment of a new world economic order.

In its international activity, the document points out, Romania concentrates on developing its friendly and cooperative ties with all the socialist countries, strengthening their cooperation and solidarity. Moreover, we expand our links with the developing countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system. We firmly set our relations with other states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

The RCP steadily militates for the development of broad collaboration with the communist and worker parties, the socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with other democratic organizations and progress, antiimperialist forces everywhere, in the fight for disarmament and peace, for economic and social progress, for a better and more just world on our planet, the message winds up, wishing success to the congress proceedings.

PACOSTE, OTHERS RECEIVE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

AU131949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/11/1986 -- Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime minister of Romania, received an Australian delegation led by P. Cannolly, secretary-general at the Foreign Trade Department, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Australian Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration.

Reference was made to the positive course of economic ties between the two countries, with emphasis on the possibilities of promoting new actions and ways for the further development of bilateral cooperation in domains of joint interest, the increase and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

The interview was attended by Iulian Bituleanu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, co-chairman of the commission.

During their sojourn in Romania the Australian delegation were received by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and had interviews with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affiars.

Economic Session Concludes

AU131948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/11/1986 -- The eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Australian Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration concluded in Bucharest on November 13.

Analysis was made of the current stage of economic relations between the two countries, of actions and means for the growth of economic cooperation in spheres of mutual concern like mining, machine building, the food industry, transport, agriculture, for the increase and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges.

The session's protocol was signed at the end of the proceedings.

NICULESCU HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SFRY OFFICIAL

AU131947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/11/1986 -- Talks were held in Timisoara (west of Romania) between the chairman of the Central Union of Goods Production, Purchase and Sale Cooperatives, Paul Niculescu, and the president of the Union of Yugoslav Cooperatives, Ratko Svilar. A survey was made of the stage of bilateral cooperative ties in keeping with the accord between the two organizations, and new measures were set to stimulate them in areas of joint interest.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH GREEK AMBASSADOR

AU121927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/1986 -- On Wednesday, November 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received the ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to Bucharest, Dhimitrius Zervos, at the latter's request.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm salute and was handed over a letter from the president of the Hellenic Republic, Khristos Sartzetakis.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and convyed a warm salute and the best wishes to President Khristos Sartzetakis.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his belief that Romania and Greece would cooperate even more actively for disarmament, for the settlement of the Balkan issues, for this region to become a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

RCP'S ENACHE MEETS PRC MINISTER AI ZHISHENG

AU111909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/11/1986 -- On November 11, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RPC, received Ai Zhisheng, minister of radio, cinematography and television of the People's Republic of China, who paid a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Romanian radio and television.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, emphasis was placed on the links of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and China, which expand and deepen continuously, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, and the other Chinese party and state leaders.

New possibilities were highlighted of further developing the bilateral ties in cinematography, radio and television.

During his stay in Romania the guest also conducted talks with executives of the Romanian radio and television and of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education and at the headquarters of the Brasov County Committee of the RCP and saw round places of historic interest and sociocultural units in the capital city and in Brasov and Prahova Counties.

COMMENTARY URGES ARMS, TROOPS REDUCTION

AU111511 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1151 GMT 11 Nov 86

["Toward Finalizing the Talks on Arms and Troops Reduction in Central Europe" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 11/11/1986 -- Now at the fortieth session, the talks on troops and arms reductions and adjacent measures in central Europe arouse a legitimate interest owing to both the international circumstances and the European context in which they are held, as well as to the major tasks that currently face that forum.

Their urgent finalization through the conclusion of a first agreement on arms and troops reductions in central Europe is imperative mostly in consideration of the situation in the continent. Obv usly, the conclusion with success of the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe could be a great incentive for the new round of talks.

If an accord in principle on complex problems could be reached at Stockholm, then why shouldn't it be possible that a concrete agreement be reached at the Vienna talks, on a mere reduction, a numerical cut in the two sides' troops? Why shouldn't either side here, too, cover part of the road, to get to a compromise?

The major condition is to overcome divergences and step up negotiations.

Lately, progress has been made towards establishing a genuine dialogue. Early last year, the socialist countries that "take part directly" in the talks have put forth the basic provisions for a first agreement on an initial cut, by the USSR and the U.S.A. in their land troops and arms and a subsequent freeze of the sides' armed forces and armament. In their turn, the Western countries that "are direct participants" advanced counter-propositions late in 1985, agreeing to the idea of concluding an interim agreement -- of modest scope - on the first-phase troops reduction and freeze, and stating their readiness to cooperate towards fulfilling it, starting from the provisions that had been previously advanced by their partners in the talks.

Expressing his stand in recent speeches, the Romanian president has repeatedly shown that the proposals tabled down at the Vienna talks provide the groundwork for the achievement of an appropriate agreement as of this year. Moreover, the conclusion of an accord, even a partial one, on arms and troops reductions would make an effective contribution to building confidence between the states of the region, and generally, in Europe, it would pave the way for resolute steps towards military disengagement and disarmament in central Europe as a major path towards security-building in the whole continent. It is by taking all this into account that Romania has recently called on all European states, the U.S.A., Canada to unilaterally cut by at least five per cent their troops, arms and military spending, prior to the achievement of a general agreement. Romania has taken the initiative to unilaterally reduce its troops, arms and military spending by five per cent before year's end. This decision will be confirmed in a referendum on November 23. The implementation of Romania's initiative -- which gives a concrete, mobilizing example of action towards disarmament -- would allow of effective, substantial cuts at the scale of the continent.

The immediate conclusion of an agreement -- which has been long due -- at the Vienna talks is also imperative owing to the situation created in the wake of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, which ended short of reaching an accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles from the continent, still a hot issue of the international life.

Still persisting differences of views can be overcome if the states that take a direct part effectively show their political will. In this respect, the Romania president has recenty urged the states attending the talks to work for the achievement of a compromise, with both sides covering part of the road towards concluding appropriate agreements.

DAILY REVIEWS RESULTS OF 42D CEMA SESSION

AU111014 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 86 p 6

[Al. Campeanu article: "Constantly Perfecting Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in the Interest of the Cause of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] Recently the Romanian capital played host to the 42d CEMA session.

Receiving the government delegations attending the session, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented our party's and state's concept in connection with a number of basic problems of developing cooperation between the CEMA member-countries in order to optimally fulfill their socioeconomic plans and implement the long-term agreements concluded between them. In the particularly important speech he gave on that occasion, our party secretary general and president of the Republic discussed some of the most important aspects of improving and pefecting CEMA activity, stressed the specific tasks which should be given priority, and outlined concrete ways and means of action to make this organization able to optimally fulfill its tasks and mission in conformity with the interests of each of the member-countries' peoples and with the cause of socialism in the world. The speaker expressed his firm conviction that our countries have available everything necessary to successfully implement the established targets and that, on the basis of better CEMA cooperation, each member-country and all of them taken as a whole will achieve important results in increasing their economic and scientific-technological potential, and in improving the material and cultural standard of living of the respective peoples.

Throughout the years positive results were achieved in developing cooperation within CEMA, and numerous facts can prove this. As far as Romania is concerned, the exchange of commodities with the other CEMA member-countries that was established for the duration of the current 5-year plan is almost 46 percent higher than in the previous 5-year plan.

As is natural, the intensification of cooperation generates new problems that have to be resolved -- specifically, perfecting CEMA activity, increasing its efficiency in making better use of the economic potential created, and accelerating the development process of all member-countries. Stressing this requirement, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized: "We would like CEMA to fulfill its role in connection with production sharing and specialization under better conditions in the future, namely, to make better use of the material base available in the socialist countries as a condition for implementing the targets CEMA has proposed and must fulfill."

Considering this requirement, the need to implement to the letter the decisions adopted by the 1984 summit economic meeting of the CEMA member-countries is more obvious. Proceeding from these very decisions, Romania is making efforts to perfect cooperation among our countries in order to meet to a greater extent the requirements for energy, raw materials, machines, equipment, and other products needed by the national economies.

In this spirit, we can only hail the fact that, in stressing a number of failings in cooperation ventures, the current session -- as the communique that has been published stresses -- set the CEMA bodies tasks aimed at consistently implementing the decisions of the summit economic meeting, and at making better use of the opportunities offered by production sharing and specialization.

In his speech, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu particularly stressed that one problem of major importance is the need to utilize the most modern achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and to strengthen cooperation in that area, in order to raise the standard of the overall socialist construction activity -- since it is well known that socialism and communism can be built only on the basis of applying the most modern science and technology which are capable of ensuring the highest labor productivity. Once again stressing this priority requirement, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that action must be taken to eliminate certain lags in some areas, so that CEMA member-countries are able to assert themselves in the area of science and technology as the promoters of the most modern achievements in this area.

An important instrument of cooperation in this area is the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Through the Year 2000. The importance of its provisions had already been stressed vigorously by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the speech he gave when that document was approved by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; in it he expressed our country's decision to participate actively in implementing this program to ensure a rapid development of the socialist countries on the basis of the most modern technology. In this spirit, and following the activity of fulfilling the tasks put forward, the Romanian participating bodies and organizations have so far signed an important number of cooperation agreements in the area of science and technology, and numerous other such documents will examined and signed.

It is obvious that, in order to cope successfully with the qualitatively higher tasks devolving on CEMA in the current period, the very activity of the organization must be improved and its means of action must be modernized and reformed. In view of the new requirements, such improvements could only have a positive bearing on the activity carried out by the member-countries and on strengthening cooperation among them.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, this way of thinking stresses the particular importance of material incentives for developing cooperation and collaboration within CEMA as a means of perfecting the organization's activity and improving its efficiency.

In the same spirit, Romania proceeds from the need to act toward the relative equalization of levels of development of our countries. It is an incontestable truth -- and this was clearly stressed in the speech by the head of the Romanian state -- that each country's development, an increase in the forces of production, and the flourishing of science and education constitute a guarantee for the successful construction of socialism, and for the strengthening of cohesion and solidarity among our countries. Naturally -- and this was also clearly stressed in the speech by the head of the Romanian state -- one or another country lagging behind can affect overall development, and therefore joint efforts are necessary to ensure balanced progress for each CEMA member-country in general. The intensification of such mutual assistance and progress on the road to relative equalization will undoubtedly contribute to increasing the prestige of socialism and, to a great extent, to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

This time, too, Romania has reasserted its determination to participate actively in resolving all problems connected with increasing CEMA's efficiency in developing mutually advantageous cooperation among its member-countries. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, our country favors strengthening the exchange of views and cooperation between the CEMA economic bodies to ensure broad cooperation in all areas. At the same time, our country deals appropriately with questions of direct contacts and, in fact, with any other forms of cooperation that are in keeping with the requirements of the socioeconomic progress of each country and of all member-countries.

At the same time, in the spirit of its principled orientation, Romania is developing relations with all socialist countries, including those which are not CEMA members. In Romania's opinion, it is in the interest of all socialist countries to develop broad cooperation among themselves to ensure the socioeconomic progress of each country and of all countries that are building the new system. At the same time, in keeping with its programmatic orientation, Romania is paying particular attention to developing relations with the developing countries and this cooperation is organically linked to our countries' consistent efforts to resolve the problems of underdevelopment and achieve a new international economic order.

In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania also promotes relations of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the capitalist countries, including the developed ones. In expanding relations with these countries, Romania also advocates -- as our party and state leader stressed in his speech -- many-sided ties between CEMA and the European Economic Community, including the establishment of relations between the two economic organizations, something which would be of great importance for ensuring cooperation and peace in Europe.

Our party and state are convinced -- and this was vigorously stressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- that the implementation of the programs that are now being implemented in the CEMA member-countries and in the other socialist countries, and the development of cooperation among them will ensure the more rapid progress of each national economy, lead to fresh successes in developing the material base and improving the standard of living of the respective peoples, and will increase their contribution to the general cause of peace, progress, and international cooperation, and demonstrate more tellingly the superiority of the new, socialist system.

NEW ORTHODOX CHURCH PATRIARCH ELECTED

AU131953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/11/1986 -- A festivity was arranged in Bucharest on November 13 when Metropolitan Teoctist Arapasu was handed over the Presidential Decree whereby he is acknowledged patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, office to which he was elected by the Clerical Electoral Collegium on November 9, 1986.

On behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, State Council Vice-President Manea Manescu handed the decree over to the new patriarch and congratulated him on his investiture.

Thanking for the confidence shown to him, Patriarch Teoctist Arapasu expressed his resolve as well as the resolve of the synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church to work, alongside the whole Romanian people, for the homeland's progress, for the safeguarding of peace and life on the earth.

In the telegram addressed to the president at the end of the working meeting for the canonic examination of the election of the patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church by the Clerical Electoral Collegium, the Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church expresses feelings of esteem and appreciation for the activity of the Romanian head of state, for his greatly significant contribution to the safeguarding of the peoples' peace, life and tranquility, to the settlement of the major problems confronting mankind today.

The telegram expresses the belief that by electing Teoctist Arapasu, metropolitan of Moldova and Suceava, patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, the clergy and believers throughout the country will further be guided in the spirit of love and brotherhood in work, of respect for the memory of the forerunners, of devotion to the flourishing of Socialist Romania.

The synod thanks President Nicolae Ceausescu for the broad religious freedom in which the church carries on its activity and expresses its determination to be up to the demands of the present epoch.

The telegram is highly appreciative of the whole home and foreign policy of the Romanian state and voices the resolve of the synod to most firmly back Romania's generous initiatives aimed at the cessation of the arms race, at the triumph of peace and reason the world over.

The new patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Teoctist Arapasu, was born on February 7, 1915, in a locality in northwestern Romania -- Tocileni, Botosani County. He joined the monastic life at the age of 12. He carried on activity at the monasteries of Vorona, Neamt and Bistrita, all of them under the metropolitan seat of Moldova and Suceava.

In 1950 Biermonk Teoctist was elected patriarchal vicar, being at the same time rector of the University Theologic Institute in Bucharest. In 1962 he took the lead of the Bishopric of Arad (western Romania), and then, in 1975, he acceded to the see of metropolitan of Oltenia. In 1977 he was elected metropolitan of Moldova and Suceava.

Patriarch Teoctist Arapasu is a deputy to the Grand National Assembly.

He is the author of works of consequence for theology and for the Romanian culture, including: "Metropolitan Dosoftei, Founder of the Romanian Liturgical Language", "Metropolitan Iacob Putneanul (1719-1778)", "Treasures of Romanian Spirituality at Putna", as well as of monographs of the old metropolitan cathedral in Suceava -- the church of St. John the New, and of the monasteries of Neamt, Varatec and Voronet.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED FOR SYNAGOGUE FIRE

AU082058 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 2045 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest -- In Romania four men who are said to have confessed to causing the fire at the synagogue of Buhusi on 30 October have been arrested.

A representative of the Jewish community, citing the Romanian Government, said that the malefactors planned to rob the synagogue. They unintentionally knocked over a burning candle and thus caused the fire.

The fire completely destroyed the recently renovated synagogue. The malefactors inflicted knife wounds on the synagogue's custodian.

U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE PAYS VISIT

Talks With Mikulic

LD131433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received John Whitehead, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, who is paying an official visit to our country.

The talks focused on the topical issues of bilateral relations between the SFRY and the United States and on the international economic situation.

The two sides pointed to an ascending trend in bilateral economic relations as well, but emphasized that there exist great untapped potentials for these relations to develop and expand even further, particularly in the areas of science and technology, joint investment, and industrial cooperation.

The need for support for our country's development programs was also noted, which will enable it to resolve its existing economic problems.

It was also stressed how important it is for all developing countries, including Yugoslavia, to have access to the latest high technology. This is a prerequisite for equal international relations and successful cooperation.

The talks were also attended by Budimir Loncar, Yugoslav deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Meets Dizdarevic

LD131447 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic today received John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who is in Yugoslavia on a 2-day working visit. An exchange of views was conducted on the development of bilateral relations, with both sides expressing readiness to promote cooperation on the recognized principles. Particular reference was made to the realistic possibilities for raising the general level of economic relations. The importance of a continued dialogue at various levels between the two countries, including the foreign affairs department, was stressed.

In the part of the talks devoted to the international situation, views were exchanged about the topical issues of East-West relations and the prospects in that sphere. Raif Dizdarevic spoke about the importance of the resolutions of the Harare Nonaligned summit meeting for the efforts to promote the Nonaligned Movement as an authentic, independent, and non-bloc factor in international relations. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the friendly, cordial and open exchange of views which characterized the meetings which John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, had during his visit to Yugoslavia.

SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS 'NOT WITHOUT HOPE'

LD071821 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Milica Sundic commentary]

[Text] If the assessment is correct that in Soviet-U.S. relations nothing is happening that could be seen as an improvement with regard to the situation of a year ago, and such evaluations do exist, this would mean that the next 2 years of Reagan's now limited mandate in the White House will see no major developments in the area of disarmament and in the promotion of bilateral cooperation between Moscow and Washington. The two superpowers, however, do not agree that Soviet-U.S. contacts, from the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva to the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting in Vienna, were in vain either in the area of disarmament or in the area of bilateral relations. If that is what they think, then that in itself must mean something. Beside which, no one was expecting that the two top-level meetings would resolve all the contradictions in Soviet-U.S. relations, even if it is right to think that in Reykjavik the chance of the century was lost.

Soviet-U.S. relations, like East-West relations as a whole, are hampered by mistrust and doubts, to the extent that it is impossible to speak of a quick and easy process of reaching agreement. However, it certainly does not mean that nothing is being done about this. The two summits -- in Geneva, and the recent one in Reykjavik -- advanced many problems from the standstill they were at, which is significant because it is now known exactly which barriers have to be removed in order to proceed further. Reagan's Star Wars is one of them. However, despite its existence, the two superpowers are continuing their dialogue, clearly with the hope that a way out will be found. Even working on the assumption that this will not happen in the near future, a break in the dialogue between the two world powers is practically unthinkable. As long as the dialogue lasts, there will be prospects for agreement.

Shultz and Shevardnadze parted in Vienna without agreeing on their next meeting. No progress was achieved in negotiations but hopes remain. Additionally nothing took place which could not have been foreseen, although the U.S. side appears to have been tougher than the Soviet side expected. This is likely to continue for some time, probably until the Reagan administration digests the defeat suffered by the Republicans in the elections to the House of Representatives and the Senate. Moscow, too, will give consideration to this fact, but it would not be good if far-reaching conclusions were to be drawn from Reagan's weakened position. It should be remembered that there are also opponents of Soviet-U.S. negotiations among the Democrats.

Adhering to the view that the meeting in Reykjavik was not in vain, Moscow has not rejected the idea of Gorbachev's visit to the United States. It is true that the prospects of this visit taking place by the end of the year are becoming increasingly small, but everything points to the conclusion that the Americans will endeavor to ensure the visit takes place, because this will also be a measure of the success of Reagan's Presidency. In the final analysis, it is very unlikely that Reagan wishes to go to Moscow either. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that the U.S. President has never had such support from the allies for agreement with Moscow as he has had in the past year, which is particularly significant if it is borne in mind that the Democrats, after the electoral victory, will most certainly take this into consideration, the more so as their next goal is to win the White House election in 2 years' time, and that is why, among other things, they need good relations with the European allies.

Seen as a whole, therefore, Soviet-U.S. relations are not without hope, and for this very reason, the meeting in Vienna cannot be written off as though it never happened.

HASANI CHAIRS NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD140025 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- A session of the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency, presided over by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, was held today in Belgrade.

It is reported that the council examined and approved the draft doctrinary document, "The Strategy of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SFRY," which is a complete program for the development of the defense capability of Yugoslav self-managing socialist society and a broad ideo-political platform of activities for all subjects of all-people's defense and social self-protection in peace, immediate threat of war, and war.

The council considered and positively assessed the moral-political situation in the Armed Forcese of the SFRY. The need was stressed for maintaining and further consolidating the ideo-political unity and moral-political strength of the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial Defense. It was noted that the consistent implementation of the stands of the 13th LCY Congress and the more rapid removal of socioeconomic problems of self-managing bases, as well as the consolidation of the unity of the LCY, of our nations and nationalities, and of society as a whole, are exceptionally important also for the consolidation of the moral-political strength and combat readiness of the Armed Forces and defense-self-protection capacities of the country in genral. In this connection, the council considers that the initiatives being set in train for military service to be carried out in a civilian capacity are unacceptable because they confuse the public and are at variance with the SFRY Constitution and the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection in our country.

The council familiarized itself with the realization of the development plan of the SFRY Armed Forces in the period from 1981 to 1985. It was assessed that despite the difficult socio-economic conditions in which the plan was implemented, significant progress was achieved in the overall development of the Armed Forces, and thus an important precondition for their further development and the consolidation of the defense capability of our country.

RESEARCH UNDER WAY ON 'ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE'

LD130344 Belgrade TANUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Until the end of 1987, when the project entitled All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SFRY will be completed, our public will be offered more than 150 books and studies as well as about a dozen thematic analyses, said Lieutenant Colonel General Drago Rakocevic in Belgrade today at a session of the council of the inter-Republican project, All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SFRY, held at the Armed Forces' Marshal Tito Center for Strategic Research and Studies.

At the session, presided over by retired Colonel General Bruno Vuletic, emphasis was laid on the very good results achieved so far in research. Several dozen young scientists have been trained for defense research and more than 8,000 pages of project documentation have been produced. When the project is completed, stressed Lt Col Gen Drago Rakocevic, chairman of its scientific council, a detailed scientific analysis will be carried out on the results, and it will be established which thematic areas of Yugoslavia's all-people's defense and social self-protection should require further research and which areas expanded. Work on this scientific research project began at the end of 1983 and was based on the conclusions of the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency and councils of self-managing interest communities of academic institutions of Yugoslavia. The Armed Forces' Marshal Tito Center for Strategic Research and Studies was chosen as the main coordinator for research. The aim of the project is the fuller involvement of science in the development of all-people's defense and socil self-protection, research in our defense and self-protection and the degree of training for war and emergency situations, the development of all-people's defense theory, and the protection of socialist self-management. In this, the largest and most complex research of its kind in our country, 11 institutes and more than 500 scientists from all the republics and provinces and from the Yugoslav People's Army are taking part.

FEDERAL BUDGET OUTLINED AT NEWS CONFERENCE

LD131558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- In line with the efforts to stabilize the economy, the draft of the next year's federal budget does not take into account a single percentage point of the inflation. The federal budget will be financed from the federation's own revenues and from the basic turnover tax and a part of the revenue from customs duties. The constitutional obligation of the republics and provinces regarding the financing of the federation will stay, but will be resorted to only as an exceptional measure.

This new outline of the federal budget was today presented at a press conference by Savo Markovic, assistant federal finance secretary. According to him, the initial reaction in the Federal Assembly to these new features are generally favorable.

In the FEC's view, 1987 federal budget should amount to 1,971.5 billion dinars, or 37.3 percent above this year's budget. It has been calculated on the basis of the requirements by the beneficiaries of the budget up to the end of the current year. For instance, the amount to be paid for personal incomes of those employed in the federal organs was multiplied by 12.

All the beneficiaries have been allocated their funds in lihe with the law. On this basis, the Yugoslav People's Army will receive 5.2 percent of the estimated national income or 1,323.7 billion dinars; the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo stand to receive 0.53 of the gross domestic product or 165,5 million dinars; the fund for war veterans and invalids welfare will amount to 271.4 billion dinars, and so on. These items of expenditure amount to almost 90 percent of the total budget; the rest includes funds for servicing obligations from previous years, for the permanent and current federal reserves; for financing state organs, federal organizations etc.

While the medium-term plan envisages 7.5 percent of the gross domestic product to be used for the budget, next year's budget will amount to only 6.9 percent of the gross domestic product. Over the year, the budget will be aligned with the income. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM VIEWS UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

LD1400950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Summary] Belgrade 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- "Owing to the measures taken within the framework of the policy of accelerated development of underdeveloped areas, a process of positive changes has begun in recent years in the Bujanovac, Medvedja and Presevo municipalities. This assessment was a result of today's discussion at a session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, devoted to the analysis of topical ideopolitical questions regarding the development of these three municipalities which have a particularly mixed population."

Some signs of improvement have only been noticed in the last few years. This is best illustrated by accelerated employment which helped slow down the process of emigration. However, in his introductory speech, Dr Borisav Bjeletic [not further identified] laid emphasis on the existing major problems and described the situation in the three municipalities as complex, especially due to exacerbated intranational relations and the continuing process of emigration. The discussion was also devoted to still present activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism which are assessed as a very serious problem. A great deal was said on the insufficient influence of our information media on inhabitants of these areas. For instance, television viewers get better reception from Tirana and Sofia than from Pristina and Nis.

"At the end of the discussion the Presidium endorsed positions in topical ideopolitical questions regarding the development of the Bujavovac, Medvedja and Presevo municipalities and tasks of the republican LC in this connection.

"In continuation of the session the Presidium endorsed a proposal on reducing a percentage by which the membership fee in the Serbian LC is calculated. According to this proposal the membership fee will be reduced in real terms by between 20 to 71.5 percent for the majority of members. For instance, if the proposal is adopted at the next Central Committee session the membership fee for those with personal incomes between 20,000 and 30,000 dinars will be calculated at a rate of (0.20) percent of these incomes, the previous one being 0.70 percent.

"The membership fee will only remain unchanged for those members with monthly income exceeding 200,000 dinars, that is 2.5 percent."

NOVI SAD COMMITTEE REACTS TO 'SHAMEFUL' STATEMENT

LD121207 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] At its session today, the Presidium of the Novi Sad LC City Committee adopted stands in connection with the statement by its executive secretary at the session of the aktiv of communist cultural workers, and decided to inform the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee and the public at large about them. Pronouncing public criticism of Executive Secretary Tomislav Marcinko, the Presidium of the City Committee called on the leadership of Belgrade and Serbia to critically assess the unacceptable reaction to Marcinko's statement. Ljubisav Andric reports:

The statement by the executive secretary of the Novi Sad LC City Committee, Tomislav Marcinko, at a meeting of the aktiv of communist cultural workers was used as an excuse for an incomprehensible, crude, unprincipled, ideologically shameful attack on the organization and organs in the city and the province. This was the central stand reached today by the Presidium of the Novi Sad City Committee. Assessing first of all that the statement of the executive secretary put forward clear orientations and calls for a more determined, more concrete, and more united struggle against the undermining of the basic foundations of society, the Presidium noted in self-criticism that in Marcinko's speech there were also errors, and inaccurate, insufficiently clear and precise assessments, one-sided generalizations, and tactless phrases, which gave rise to perplexity, disagreements, and opened up space for differing interpretations and reactions amongst the public.

Despite the fact that occasion was thus given for justifiable criticism, the Presidium of the City Committee was surprised that in the reactions which ensued there were distortions of the executive secretary's speech, exaggerated assessments, exceptionally harsh and unacceptable stands, unheard-of, in the practice, relations, and communications between communists, which were given expression in the commentaries of certain journalists and in particular in the reactions of the executive secretary of the Belgrade LC City Committee, Radmilo Kljajic. These, as it was said, publicly stated insinuations, labels, unacceptable qualifications, severe assessments, and condemnations, from comparisions with adherents to the cultural revolution in China, separatists, dogmatists, and Stalinists, to identification with the ever-open Novi Sad environment with environments in whch lawlessness, lynchings, and counterrevolution reign and offend the dignity of communist and working people in Novi Sad.

The Presidium of the Novi Sad LC City Committee considers, therefore, that it is essential for these reactions to be critically evaluated in the organs of the Belgrade LCC and Serbian LC in the name of unity of action of the LCY and unified orientations in the ideological struggle.

WRITERS AGAIN FAIL TO ELECT BULATOVIC

AU130720 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 86 p 7

[V. Roganovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade -- Nothing unexpected, unpredicted, or unknown happened at the session of the Yugoslav Writers Presidium session yesterday. The second round of deciding about the (repeated) proposal of the Serbian Writers Asosociation -- that Miodrag Bulatovi be elected chairman of the Federation -- was the same as in Maribor. Following the system of the magic circle, the writers found themselves at the beginning. The stalemate again -- 4:4. True, there were some smaller variations; this time, Montenegrin writers voted "for," and Vojvodina writers "against". [passage omitted]

Since the proposal to form a new statutory commission and to amend the statute before the term expires has been rejected, it was concluded that the Presidium should meet again at the middle of December -- after the Serbian Writers' Association assembly. The Presidium will then once again try to find a way out of the stalemate.

Serbian Writers React

AU062045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] There is no sensible or democratically motivated reason why the Serbian Writers Association should drop its proposal and renounce its right guaranteed by the statute of the Yugoslav Writers Federation, it is stressed in a statement of the Serbian Writers Association Presidium. The statement refers to the outcome of the session of the Yugoslav Writers Federation Presidium at which Miodrag Bulatovic was not elected president.

SIX KOSOVANS ARRESTED FOR ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD131616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Pristina, 13 Nov -- The Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs announced today that the internal affairs organs, assisted by other subjects of social self-protection, in the past few days have uncovered and arrested a group of six persons who have for some time been writing and distributing hostile slogans and leaflets in the municipality of Istok from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The announcement said that these persons had "at various times, in Istok and other areas of the municipality, distributed hostile slogans and leaflets written on pages of school notebooks, which were directed against the brotherhood, unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities, the integrity of our country and its socialist, self-managing system." Charges have also been brought against these persons for associating with the aim of carrying out hostile activity. The members of the group have been detained while investigations continue, according to the announcement of the provincial secretary for internal affairs.

REPORT CITES PRESSURES ON SERBS, MONTENEGRINS

AU110702 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 86 p 5

[Rade Babic report: "Pressures and Something Else"]

[Excerpt] Despite the measures that have been undertaken so far, the counterrevolutionary and hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists has continued this year with an increased intensity which resulted in increased emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The fact is that the organized counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists is being further pursued from the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is threatening personal security, national equality, and other constitutional rights as well as the freedom of the working people and citizens. At the same time the serious violation of the constitution and law is being maintained while the serious social consequences of the counterrevolutionary activity including the gravest of all, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, have not been remedied. The legality of the authority is being threatened, which is something that must be reestablished as soon as possible.

This, among other things, was stated in the opening speech made by Dragan Saponjic, secretary for justice and administration of the SR of Serbia, who opened a discussion on "The Report on the Implementation of the Conclusions of the Serbian Assembly Regarding the Implementation of the Conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium About the Current Political and Security Situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo," which took place yesterday at the joint session of the coordinating council for intranational relations and the section for political system of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference which was presided over by Radivoje Marinkovic.

Where Do Reasons for Mistrust Lie [subhead]

Continuing his speech Saponjic supported his thesis with date showing that in the first 7 months this year alone there were 180 registered criminal acts which represented either direct or indirect pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate. In the third quarter of this year there were 21 criminal acts to the detriment of Serbs, Montenegrins, and Muslims. Among these acts there were cases of rape, robbery, and other serious acts. In the same period, Saponjic added, there were 101 cases of violation of the public order and peace, to the detriment of Serbs and Montenegrins, of course. Among these violations there were 34 cases of physical assault, 29 cases of impudent behavior and insults, then cases of mistreatment, damage to land, destruction of fruit trees and vines, and other kinds of disturbances.

Enumerating other data that illustrate unpleasant atmosphere in this province, Saponjic said that by the end of July this year 798 instances of graffiti, leaflets, and pamphlets were discovered, and that there were 31 cases of insults to Comrade Tito and his work. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND -- Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Dzon Siroka, hitherto ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and adviser of the federal secretary for foreign affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Kingdom of Thailand. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 10 Nov 86 LD]

DELEGATION ENDS PERU VISIT -- Lima, Nov 11 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia headed by Assembly President Ivo Vrandecic has ended an official three-day visit to Peru. The delegation was received today by Foreign Minister Allan Wagner with whom they exchanged views on bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the economic and political fields. This afternoon, the delegation met with President of the Peruvian Congress's Chamber of Deputies Fernando Leon de Vivero. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the very good relations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries, but noted the need for the promotion of economic ties. The Belgrade construction firm Energoprojekt has been engaged in projects in Peru for the past 15 years, notably the Chira-Piura irrigation system which has transformed over 130,000 hectares of arid land into fertile fields. Negotiations are under way on the third stage of the project which will provide another 40,000 hectares of arable land. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2218 GMT 11 Nov 86 LD]